

AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Volume XVI

DENVER, COLORADO

No. 2



JULY 1934

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK
ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

RIDING HERD

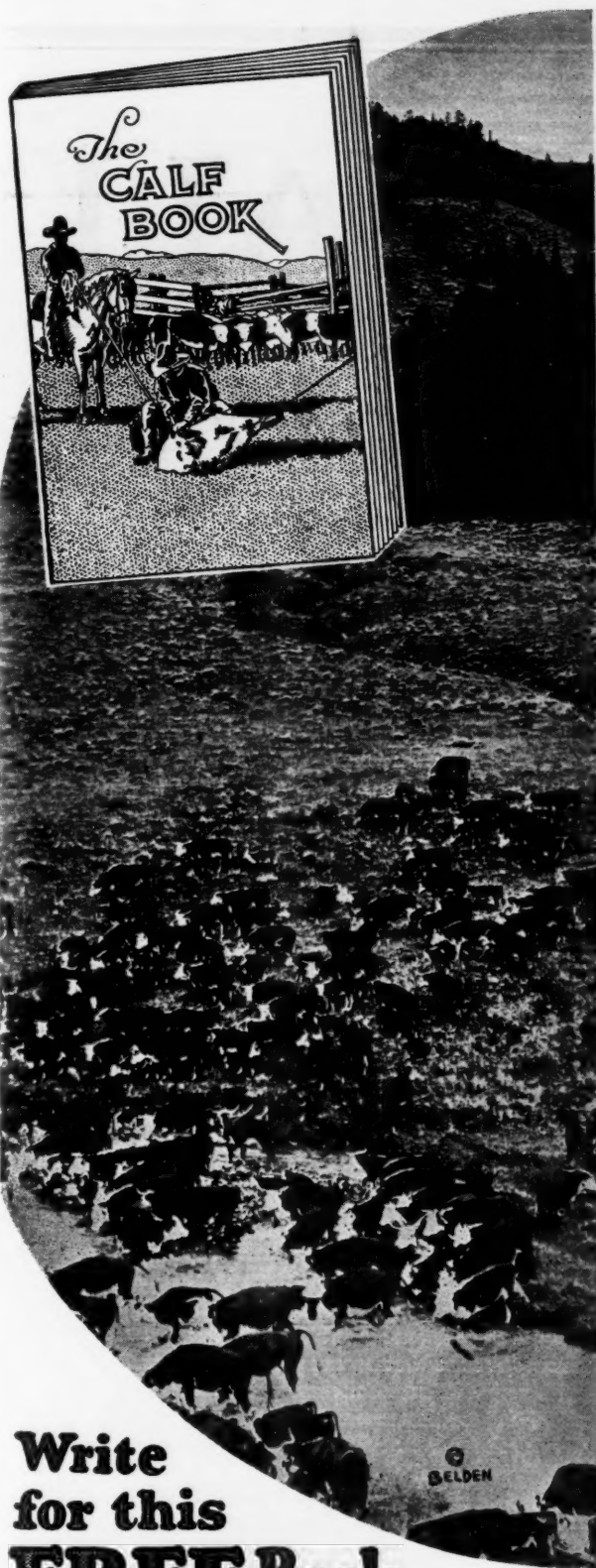
**ON YOUR
MARKET
INTERESTS**



**New Trains
New Cars
New Deals
New Ideas**

IN THIS age of new thought and new things, new ideas and new ideals, it is essential that live-stock producers have someone who is not only safeguarding their system of marketing, but who is ever alert to new needs—new facilities—and modern methods. The DENVER MARKET has kept pace with the best in facilities and service, but, more important, has broadened its outlet until it now reaches from coast to coast. It is at all times “RIDING HERD ON YOUR MARKET INTERESTS.” The building and development of the DENVER MARKET have meant many millions of dollars to western producers on sales made both on and off the market. It is essential to producers that it, as well as other CENTRAL MARKETS, be preserved.





**Write
for this
FREE Book**

NEW edition of the famous Calf Book tells the facts about the origin and development of Blackleg vaccines. Also gives symptoms and remedy for all common livestock diseases. Fully illustrated. Send today for your copy.

Since 1923-

*Dependable Life Immunity
against Blackleg with*

ONE DOSE!

NOTHING in the entire realm of veterinary science can excel the record for dependable results made by Franklin Concentrated Blackleg Bacterin over the past 11 years.

One dose of Franklin's PREVENTS Blackleg loss.

One dose IMMUNIZES calves from the suckling age right on through the yearling stage.

Hundreds of cattlemen who have vaccinated with cheaper products and whose calves started dying with Blackleg, have revaccinated with Franklin's and IMMEDIATELY STOPPED their losses.

Dr. O. M. Franklin solved the problem of Blackleg prevention so completely that thousands of alert cattlemen have long since ceased to allow Blackleg to touch their herds. The demand for Franklin Bacterin has steadily increased until its sale today far exceeds that of any competing product.

Why experiment when the safety of your stock can be put on a sure and proven basis—saving you money by saving your calves.

*New edition of "Calf Book" Free.
Drug Store Agencies to serve you.*

O. M. Franklin Blackleg Serum Co.

Denver Wichita Fort Worth Amarillo El Paso Kansas City
Marfa Alliance Rapid City Los Angeles Santa Maria Calgary

FRANKLIN

CONCENTRATED (1 C.C. DOSE)
BLACKLEG BACTERIN

CASH FOR ALL YOUR HOGS

THROUGHOUT its 67 years of business, Armour and Company has always paid cash for hogs, and has always stood ready to take a fair share of all the hogs offered by the farmers, even when this resulted in a volume of pork products too large to be sold without causing a loss on the stocks of meat awaiting sale.

When supplies are in surplus, Armour and Company encourage greater consumption of pork products by more intensive selling and by keep-

ing the price in tune with consumers' willingness to pay.

Bids on fresh supplies of hogs are kept as near as possible in line with the selling price of the finished product.

Business under these conditions isn't always profitable either to Armour and Company or to the hog growers—but it permits the payment of cash at all times for *all of the hogs* purchased.

The importance of a ready cash market is appreciated by the growers of hogs.

T. G. Lee
President

ARMOUR AND COMPANY, U. S. A.

LISTEN TO the *Armour Hour* every Friday night over 39 stations associated with the N.B.C. Central Standard Time, 7:30 P. M.; C.D.S.T., 8:30 P. M.

Visit the Armour Building at A Century of Progress



THE AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER

Volume XVI

DENVER, COLORADO; JULY, 1934

Number 2

Progress in American Meat-Advertising

BY E. R. McINTYRE

(Concluded from June)

SETTTLERS PRESSED ONWARD BY THE ERIE Canal and the Great Lakes to Wisconsin and Illinois. In the Milwaukee *Free Democrat* of January 28, 1851, the partner of P. D. Armour in later years, John Plankinton, advertised his butcher-shop with a mammoth ox, 2,142 pounds at six years, fed by J. Holden, of McHenry County, Illinois, and with mutton fed by Mr. Field, of Troy, Wisconsin. In 1855, Plankinton inserted "ads" for tallow at highest prices for the manufacture of soap and candles. By January, 1864, he had secured a single-column cut of a black pig with cut-out lettering: "Plankinton & Co.—Pork and Beef Packers." Layton & Co. were also using Milwaukee papers in the fifties, and these two firms finally combined. The Layton Art Gallery and the Plankinton Hotel are landmarks of Milwaukee today.

Ninety miles south of Milwaukee, a score of years before this, the foundations were laid for the last word in meat-processing at Chicago. Although Clybourne, the first butcher in Chicago, was not located in any of those early files, others of note were easily found in John Wentworth's Chicago *Democrat*, as follows:

June 4, 1835—"Gurdon S. Hubbard & Henry G. Hubbard, commission and produce merchants."

January 3, 1840—"Sylvester Marsh & George W. Dole, beef and pork ready to slaughter and barrel—any amount of beef and pork on the most reasonable terms in the best manner for the New York market. They are also butchering and

retailing and ready to supply those who give them a call at Dearborn and S. Water Streets."

"Paine & Norton, 117 Lake Street, produce bought and will take scrip from the canalers."

George W. Dole was named in that issue as one of the Hard Cider Whig campaign committee men. The Hubbards, Marsh, Newberry, and Dole were the earliest Chicago packers.

Civil War Period

Passing through the Civil War files, the next progressive event indicated by public advertising was the grand opening of the Union Stock Yards and the Transit House, December 25, 1865. Interesting sidelights are found in the prices then quoted on hogs at \$10.50 for 200-pounders and \$10.70 for 280-pound hogs, together with random advertising inserted that week by various firms allied with the new enterprise.

There was a two-inch advertisement by Tucker, Vowell & Co., who had just taken the former Underwood & Lippincott place at Halsted and Archer, and would "slaughter and pack hogs at 500 per day on commission." Bids to buy dressed hogs were inserted in black-face display type by George McKinney, LaSalle Street; J. D. Skinner & Co., Kinzie Street; J. H. Farrel Co.; Parker, Coulton & Sprague; Carroll, Beattie & Co.; and Sherman, Hall & Pope, who advertised that their firm was nine years old in 1865, and that "stencil and weight lists are furnished gratis, with daily market reports." The first



*"Too
Many
Cooks*

*spoil the
broth."
Probably
because they
don't use*

Armour's Extract of BEEF

Armour's Extract enables a poor cook to rival the "creations" of the most celebrated chef. Our little Cook Book tells how to use Armour's Extract in Soups and Sauces—a different soup for each day in the month. We mail Cook Book free; send us your address.

Armour & Company, Chicago

FROM "LADIES' HOME JOURNAL," FEBRUARY, 1894

card ever printed for the famous yards was signed by the first secretary, F. H. Winston.

Returning to Milwaukee, an advertisement in the file of the *Sentinel* for May 27, 1864, is apparently the first display notice ever used by Herman O. and Phillip D. Armour, signifying their partnership as commission merchants in Chicago, below which was the firm card of Miles & Armour, the Milwaukee house. At least no prior notices with the Armour imprint could be found in any Milwaukee papers, although Mr. Armour was in business there with Miles in 1860. Two years later, in January, 1866, Plankinton & Armour announced the opening of their produce commission business, with New York offices. This was the pioneer advertising which blazed the way for this packing company to use printer's ink in nearly every civilized country. The first Armour advertising appeared in neighboring columns to a

startling display of coming wonders found in "Lent's Moneter Equescriculum direct from Broadway, with Joe Pentland, famous clown."

In the transition period after the Civil War, one of the significant items of progress by the American meat industry was British export trade, with stalls in Smithfield Market, London, and later in Liverpool. Trying to trace advertising that reflected that epoch is hard, because of the dreary dullness of paid notices found in the *London Times*. Yet two finds were made that appear to relate to that enterprise:

London *Times*, May 6, 1876—"American Meat Importing Company. Parties desiring to join this company which owns the exclusive use of the patent refrigerator so successfully used on board steamers between Philadelphia and this country will please apply to J. P. Shaw, 37 King Street, Cheap-side. For bona fide investors only."

June 12, 1878—"The Meat Supplies of the People. The London Meat Importing and Storage Company, Ltd. The refrigerator chambers and machinery will be open to the public during this and the following week to enable investors and others to satisfy themselves as to the nature and extent of this company's proposed business."

Beginning of National Advertising

From this point onward the principal phase of advertising value concerns the slow expansion of the meat business and its gradual use of national advertising, principally through magazines, although large amounts of newspaper space were utilized in the introduction of trade names, the fight for local business, and such incidents of competition.

In concluding, this survey of national advertising presumes to be by no means complete, but it gives the names of the principal firms that pioneered in that manner. Original study of magazine advertising has been checked with statements in books by Presbrey and Rowell. These advertisers of meats and allied lines that stimulated meat consumption are given by the periods in which each appeared in general national circulation:

Period of 1870 to 1880—

F. A. Ferris & Co. of New York, Ferris hams and bacon wrapped.

Liebig's Extract of Beef, widely advertised by C. David & Co., sole wholesalers for the United States.

Period of 1880 to 1890—

Ferris and Liebig, as usual.

Armour Beef Extract, Chicago.

Swift & Co.

Huckins Soups, by J. W. Huckins, Boston.

Atmore Mince Meat, Atmore & Sons, Philadelphia.

Cowdrey Deviled Ham, Boston.

Franco-American Food Co. Soups.

Lea & Perrin Sauce.

Enterprise Meat Chopper, Philadelphia.

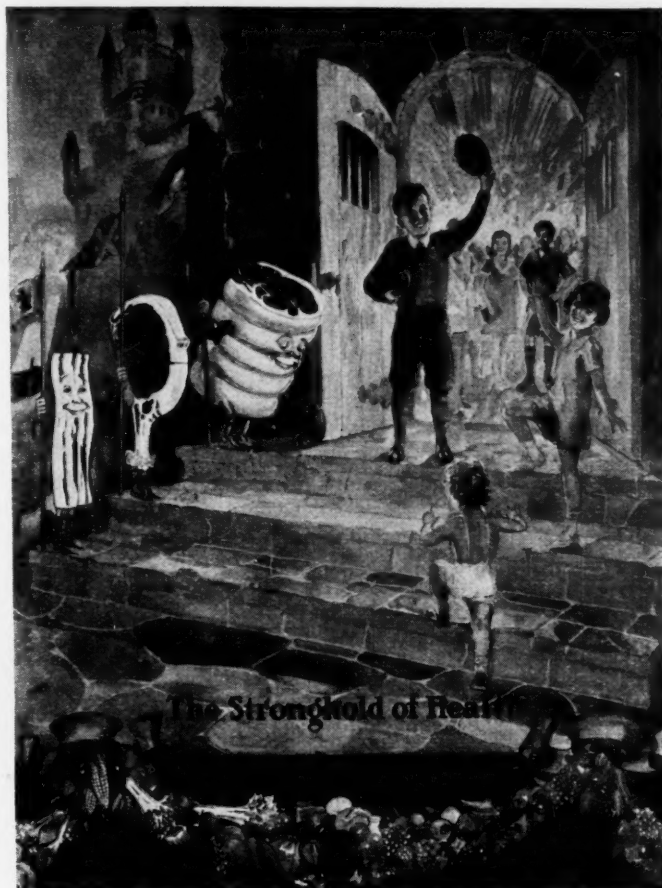
Period of 1890 to 1905—

Ferris, Armour, et al.; and Van Camp Pork and Beans.

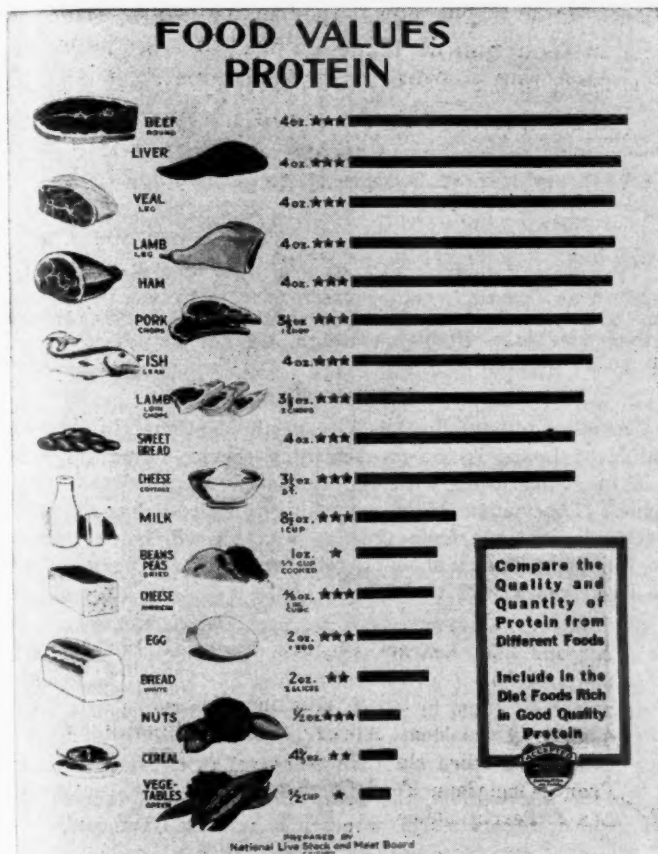
Armour White Label Soups.
 Armour Negro and "Ham What Am."
 Cudahy Beef Extract.
 Libby Soups.
 Morris Hams.
 Curtice Blue Label Soups.
 Anderson Soups.
 Underwood Deviled Ham.
 Jacob Dold Niagara Brands, Buffalo.
 Rae's Lucca Oil Sublime.
 T. A. Snider Co., Cincinnati.
 H. J. Heinz Meat Sauces.
 Jones Dairy Farm, Wisconsin.
 Campbell Soups.
 New England Mince Meat.

Twentieth Century

At the turn of the century and beyond to our whirling times, national advertising, shop poster displays, and kindred appeals to the consumer blend into a complex and ever-expanding perfection of color, design, and tasty effects. Plates garnished with meat so vividly pictured that one gets the aroma and the watering mouth through gazing on them; steaming hams, done to a turn and peppered with cloves; beautifully set dinner-tables groaning with goodies—the very juice and essence of gastric perfection done by the successors of Ben Franklin and Edes & Gill—of such are our advertising inheritance.



EDUCATIONAL POSTER ISSUED BY MEAT BOARD



FOOD-VALUE CHART ISSUED BY NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD

Advertising service syndicates handling newspaper copy have likewise catered to the local butcher-shop, now largely handling specified brands of nationally known packers. Independent advertising by local dealers has sometimes been rather sporadic even in this modern age, and in some places it is hard to find, as were the "meat shoppes" of colonial days, when one crude wood-cut did service for all comers. The service rendered by the National Live Stock and Meat Board in providing snappy pictorial inserts for busy meat-dealers must be noted in passing into the present era.

Observation tends to confirm the opinion that the advertising of meats in metropolitan dailies, except on holidays, is yet rare compared with the space used by dealers and chain stores in price-featuring displays in towns of 100,000 and less. On Fridays of every week, masses of conflicting meat-store appeals jumble up the columns of papers in third- and fourth-class cities. At the two extremes of population, the large city and the country town, consistent meat-advertising is far less common than it should be.

Yet, in following this devious course from Leblond's first provision advertisement to the maze of modern achievement, let us cheer ourselves with the Scotch grace: "For we hae meat and we can eat, so let the Lord be thankit!"

ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD

ILLUMINATING AS TO THE FAR-FLUNG OPERATIONS carried on by the National Live Stock and Meat Board is the eleventh annual report of that body, setting forth in detail its accomplishments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934. As stated by Secretary-Manager R. C. Pollock in his "Foreword," "the work being done by the board reaches into many of the most important fields of modern civilization. To science, to industry, to agriculture, to health, to the home, to education—to all of these meat in some phase is a vital factor."

As readers of the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER are aware, the board is composed of representatives of all divisions of the live-stock and meat industry. Of its twenty members, thirteen represent growers and feeders; three, marketing agencies; two, the packers; and two, the retailers. Its chairman is Charles D. Carey, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, first vice-president of the American National Live Stock Association. Its work is financed through a voluntary levy of 25 cents on each carload of live stock marketed by producers, and a similar amount contributed by the packers.

A few data gleaned from the report—an attractive, richly illustrated, and carefully edited booklet of 116 pages—are presented below:

The meat-merchandising phase of the board's program set a new record during the year. Cutting demonstrations, supplemented by lectures, to the number of 601, were conducted in 151 cities of 31 states, reaching an aggregate audience of 312,071—retailers, housewives, students, chefs, stewards, and others—with the latest information about meat cuts, attractive displays, and other factors influencing sales. As it is estimated that 18,000 meat markets, or one-ninth of the total number in the United States, were represented at the meetings for retailers, and as the average market caters to 781 persons, 14,000,000 consumers were reached in this way, or one-ninth of the entire population.

Highly popular meat-cookery schools were held in 73 cities in 26 states, with 528,079 housewives attending.

The board was instrumental in having meat-publicity articles appear in 1,809 publications, with a total circulation of 63,500,000. Three-fourths of this publicity was in heavy consuming centers.

Radio broadcasts dealing with the subject of meat from all angles numbered 5,163, with an estimated audience of 23,000,000 persons.

A total of 2,830,033 pieces of printed matter were sent out on request to home-makers, the meat trade, professional groups, educational institutions, etc.

Meat exhibits were staged at 18 major expositions and fairs, visited by 6,000,000 people.

During the year a co-operative meat-advertising program was inaugurated in Boston, Philadelphia, and New York. Working with newspapers and retail meat-dealers, a twelve-month promotion campaign was developed in each of these cities, starting with a double-page, colored advertisement printed in the *Boston Post* on the first Sunday of each month, announcing a "Meat for Your Good Health" recipe contest, in connection with a picture of the cut which was the subject of the recipes. This campaign, made possible by the co-operation of editorial associations, has since spread to other cities. Direct advertising on a large scale—one of the most effective ways of reaching the public at large—has, however, hitherto been impossible through a lack of funds.

The nation-wide study of the factors that influence the quality and palatability of meat, begun in 1925 at the sug-

gestion of the late C. M. O'Donel, former president of the American National Live Stock Association and then a member of the board, is making steady progress. The Department of Agriculture and twenty state experiment stations are taking part in these investigations.

During the year the board gave much attention to research in the field of nutrition and the food constituents found in meats, under the direction of specialists in that science connected with several universities. One experiment was concerned with the relative value of various types of fat, where the superiority of lard for most household purposes was demonstrated.

Reducing diets was another subject studied. It was observed that patients making the most rapid progress in contracting their waist-line were those whose diets had a high protein content. On a diet where lean meat was the main source of protein, patients of all ages, much overweight, lost from 26 to 56 pounds in periods ranging from 7 weeks to 7 months, with no damage to the functions of any organ.

For those of our readers who are burdened with excess baggage, we quote from the report the following reducing-diet outline:

Reducing Diet

Breakfast—

- serving of fruit (1 serving, 3½ ounces; almost any fruit, with the exception of bananas)
- eggs
- slice of toast, cut thin
- pat of butter

Lunch—

- serving— of lean meat (medium serving, 3 ounces; large serving, 5 ounces)
- serving of cooked vegetable (1 serving, 3½ ounces; almost any vegetable except potatoes)
- serving of raw vegetable
- glass of milk
- slice of bread (any kind)
- pat of butter
- serving of fruit

Dinner—

- serving— of lean meat
- serving of cooked vegetable
- serving of raw vegetable
- slice of bread
- pat of butter
- serving of fruit.

Tea, coffee, vinegar, and clear broth (with fat removed), as much as desired. Weigh yourself twice a week, at the same time of day and on the same scale, and watch results. If you do not lose each time you weigh, do not get discouraged, but go on dieting.

Meat-Grading

Another outstanding activity of the National Live Stock and Meat Board is the meat-grading service inaugurated in 1928 in co-operation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The volume of government-graded beef has shown a gratifying increase from year to year, as will be seen from the following figures showing total amounts (in pounds) for the fiscal years 1928 to 1934:

1928	32,952,700
1929	31,719,691
1930	48,548,579
1931	103,518,300
1932	183,784,399
1933	213,479,468
1934	256,906,608

In the above table, the years 1933 and 1934 include all beef graded, regardless of whether it was also stamped.

Fourteen cities (Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Sioux City, Washington, D. C., and

Wichita) now have the grading service. Requests to have the service installed have been received from Denver, Los Angeles, and Seattle, to which points it is planned to extend it as soon as it becomes apparent that it will be reasonably self-supporting.

The cost of grading and stamping has been reduced from 4.6 cents a pound in May and June, 1927, when the work began, to 0.9 cent in 1934.

A beginning has been made in grading veal and lamb. During the past fiscal year, 1,664,147 pounds of veal and 7,695,267 pounds of lamb were graded and stamped.

OREGON CATTLEMEN CONVENE AT LAKEVIEW

CLOSE TO FIVE HUNDRED STOCKMEN, WITH their wives and daughters, were on hand for the twenty-first annual convention of the Cattle and Horse Raisers' Association of Oregon, held in Lakeview on Friday and Saturday, June 1 and 2. The town had dressed up for the occasion, and the gathering was one of the best-attended, as well as the liveliest, in the history of the organization. Among the many entertainment features were a stag party for the men, a theater party for the ladies, a cowboy breakfast, a banquet presided over by that experienced and genial toastmaster, O. M. Plummer, and the regulation ball.

At 9:15 Friday morning the opening session was called to order by President Herman Oliver. Following the invocation, L. D. Frake, mayor of Lakeview, himself an old-time cowman, bade the guests welcome to the city. Response was made by Herbert Chandler, of Baker.

In his annual address, the president told of what had been done at the beef-cattle conference in Chicago on April 26, where he represented the northwestern states. He reviewed the many serious problems facing the industry today, saying that never before had it been so much in need of strong organization and a united front. If the stockmen would only stand together, they were bound to come out on top. Following Mr. Oliver, the secretary's report was presented by Secretary-Treasurer C. L. Jamison. Recent financial set-ups, as they applied to the range producer, were discussed by William Kittredge, president of the Southern Oregon Cattlemen's Association and owner of the largest individual cattle herd in the state. E. F. Forbes, of San Francisco, vice-president of the Institute of American Meat Packers, talked of the relations between packers and producers.

In the afternoon, R. L. Clark, member of the North Portland Live Stock Exchange and the Northwest Shippers' League, spoke on railroad-rate cases and market conditions in the Pacific Northwest. Live-stock diseases common to the range country were dealt with by Dr. W. H. Lytle, of Salem, chief of the Live Stock Division of the State Department of Agriculture. Facilities for financing the live-stock industry were outlined by J. Sheldon Potter, of San Francisco, president of the Tri-State Live Stock Loan Company. W. B. Snider, of Paisley, member of the State Legislature and first vice-president of the association, explained the tax situation, and contrasted prices of what stockmen buy with selling prices on their cattle and horses. O. M. Plummer, of Portland, manager of the Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, spoke on financial matters and urged a larger membership in the association. Professor P. M. Brandt, of Corvallis, chief of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Oregon State College, gave a brief address on mineral elements in live-stock rations. Cattle conditions in Argentina were described by

Thomas Hogg, Argentine vice-consul at Chicago. L. H. Foulke, of Gazelle, California, chairman of the California Tax Reduction League, presented figures showing the great increase in cattle numbers and advocated the removal of low-grade animals.

The first speaker on Saturday's program was Lieutenant Walter Lansing, of Salem, member of the State Police, who talked on law enforcement. H. W. Klein, of San Francisco, general freight agent of the Southern Pacific Railway, dealt with the problems of the carriers. W. E. Williams, of Portland, secretary of the Northwest Live Stock Production Credit Association, explained the new government financial agencies. National problems confronting the cattleman were discussed by F. E. Mollin, of Denver, Colorado, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association. Harry Lindgren, of Corvallis, in charge of the corn-hog reduction program for Oregon, told of some of the results of this work.

The afternoon session was opened by D. E. Richards, of Union, superintendent of the Eastern Oregon Live Stock Experiment Station, who related his experiences on a trip east, as the guest of Swift & Co., to study the handling and marketing of cattle. W. A. Cruikshank, of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Spokane, Washington, spoke of the functions of that institution. The administration's wheat-control project was outlined by Walter Holt, of Pendleton, secretary of the Umatilla Wheat Control Association. E. F. Stevens, of San Francisco, in charge of the activities of the National Live Stock and Meat Board on the Pacific coast, sketched the proposed meat-advertising campaign, urging each cattleman to contribute 25 cents a car for this purpose. E. N. Kavanagh, assistant regional forester at Portland, pleaded for co-operation of stockmen with the Forest Service. The last speaker on the program was O. M. Plummer, who, besides being manager of the Portland stock show, is a member of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. He appealed to cattle-producers to support the work of that organization.

A summary of the resolutions follows:

Commending work of National Live Stock and Meat Board and urging stockmen to contribute 25 cents a car toward its support;

Extending thanks to Committee of Five of American National Live Stock Association;

Asking railroads to put into effect at once lower rates on concentrated live-stock feed;

Approving Taylor bill for control of public domain;

Requesting Federal Drought Relief Committee to extend aid to any Oregon county in need of such;

Urging government to purchase and can as many low-grade cattle as possible;

Requesting Federal Land Bank and Production Credit Corporations to arrange joint land and live-stock loans;

Demanding that open season on elk be declared in districts with oversupply of these animals;

Asking that Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation continue to carry such loans as Production Credit Associations will not take over, and that same interest rate be charged as association borrowers secure;

Petitioning State Legislature to pass act validating tax titles;

Urging Forest Service not to transfer live stock from one range to another without consent of majority of users;

Asking that Indian Service refrain from charging cattle-men on Klamath Reservation 1 cent a head for moving cattle from one pasture to another;

Commending Federal Intermediate Credit Bank for assistance rendered live-stock industry;

Demanding reduction in yardage and commission charges;

Praising work of American National Live Stock Association and urging cattlemen to give it support;

Requesting embargo on imports of canned meats and increase in tariff on live stock;

Favoring increase in duty on hides to 6 cents a pound;

Indorsing Kleberg bill for taxing foreign oils used in manufacture of oleomargarine;

Opposing passage of Capper-Hope-Wearin bills until additional information has been secured as to necessity for such legislation.

A telegram was sent to President Roosevelt, informing him that the longshoremen's strike on the Pacific coast, with the resultant unemployment of mill and camp workers, has reduced the demand for beef at a time when drought conditions compel the immediate sale of fat cattle, and asking that prompt steps be taken to relieve the situation.

All officers were re-elected: Herman Oliver, John Day, president; W. B. Snider, Paisley, first vice-president; Wayne Stewart, Dayville, second vice-president; and C. L. Jamison, Canyon City, secretary-treasurer.

Next year's convention goes to Enterprise.

CONVENTION OF WYOMING STOCK GROWERS

MEETING IN DOUGLAS ON JUNE 5 AND 6, THE sixty-second annual convention of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association was favored by as large an attendance of delegates from all parts of the state as during the boom days of happy memory. In spite of the persistent clouds on the economic sky, aggravated by the severe drought which has visited the range country this spring, the proverbial optimism of the western stockman was much to the fore, and the many grave problems confronting the industry were tackled with the usual spirit of cheerful determination.

In the absence of President D. R. Whitaker, who was ill, Vice-President J. Elmer Brock occupied the chair. The address of welcome was delivered by Frank Reid, mayor of Douglas, and response on the part of the stockmen was made by Charles A. Myers, of Evanston. Russell Thorp, secretary and chief inspector of the association, thereupon presented his report, which was followed by the reports of the treasurer, Matthew M. Cushing, and of the inspectors at the various markets. Vice-President Brock next gave an account of the activities of the Committee of Five of the American National Live Stock Association, and of the Committee of Twenty-five which succeeded it, of both of which he was a member. He also told of the recent drought conference at Minneapolis, which he had attended.

At the opening of the afternoon session, the president's annual address was read by Mr. Brock. With no mincing of words, Mr. Whitaker therein attacked the Secretary of Agriculture and the "brain trust" for attempting to interfere with the law of supply and demand, and for having had cattle included in the Agricultural Adjustment Act as a basic commodity, subject to a processing tax, against the wishes of a vast majority of producers, who agreed with the late Senator Kendrick that the benefits received from such a tax were likely to be less than the penalties which would have to be paid. If the visionaries at Washington had nothing better to offer, they should let the cattlemen alone. The only explanation he could think of was that the bureaucrats at the national capital wanted to increase their power. He also spoke of the Taylor bill, which, he said, was opposed in his state.

It so happened that Secretary Wallace, on a flying trip through the West, was in the audience, and heard the onslaught upon himself and his assistants. Facing a more or less hostile crowd, he gave an outline of what his department was trying to do for the cattle industry, without direct reference to Mr. Whitaker's criticisms. He wanted to find out what the cattlemen preferred, he stated, and was quite willing

to abide by their wishes. The major portion of his speech was devoted to the question of the reciprocal tariff and the importance of increasing our foreign trade.

Mr. Wallace was followed by Dr. E. W. Sheets, director of federal drought-relief work, who discussed the administration's plans for meeting the emergency. Ex-Governor B. B. Brooks, of Casper, the next speaker, thought that he had never listened to a man with whom he disagreed so thoroughly as he did with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Speakers on the second day were W. E. Reed, president of the Omaha Live Stock Exchange; R. C. Cather, vice-president of the Casper National Bank; Leslie A. Miller, governor of Wyoming; Charles McCumsey, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Omaha; Thomas Cooper, of Casper, president of the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association; Percy H. Shallenberger, of Lysite; Dr. H. D. Port, executive officer of the Wyoming Live Stock and Sanitary Board, Cheyenne; George H. Cross, who presented the report of the Historical Committee; F. R. Carpenter, of Hayden, Colorado; and F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, Denver.

Several of the addresses were followed by open discussion from the floor.

Entertainment features included a luncheon for the ladies at Natural Bridge Park, given by Mrs. Sarah E. Morton; a tea at Careyhurst, at which Mrs. Robert D. Carey, wife of the senator, was hostess; a tea and musicale at the William Cross Ranch; a banquet and dance at the Masonic Temple, and a barbecue dance at the State Fair Grounds.

The resolutions, summarized, follow:

Expressing appreciation of presence of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace at convention;

Recommending immediate adoption of satisfactory packers' marketing agreement, as demanded by Committees of Five and Twenty-five;

Opposing passage of Taylor bill for federal control of public domain, and reaffirming faith in principles of redrafted Kendrick bill;

Opposing all proposed amendments to AAA which would make it possible for Department of Agriculture to prescribe kind of crop and acreage that may be planted, and any licensing system restricting free operation of live-stock business;

Demanding that tariff be maintained at point which fully protects American live-stock producer;

Petitioning authorities to open Yellowstone Park for summer grazing of 25,000 head of cattle as drought-relief measure;

Urging that Denver, Omaha, and Cheyenne branches of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation be maintained during depression period;

Opposing any form of processing or compensatory tax on cattle;

Urging all market agencies to help support and extend work of National Live Stock and Meat Board;

Indorsing excellent work of Secretary and Chief Inspector Russell Thorp and of stock-yard inspectors;

Thanking Vice-President J. Elmer Brock for devoted services during past year;

Appreciating efforts of Dr. E. W. Sheets and committee appointed to co-operate with him to act promptly on drought-relief measures, and indorsing recommendation of Executive Committee that whole State of Wyoming be immediately classified as emergency drought area;

Pledging support of any plan which administration may adopt for bringing relief to Wyoming live-stock industry.

Committees were named, one for each county, to co-operate with the government in its program for drought relief.

In the election of officers, Dugald R. Whitaker, of Cheyenne, was chosen president for another term; E. V. Robertson, of Cody, was named vice-president, in succession to

J. Elmer Brock, of Kaycee; Russell Thorp, of Cheyenne, was reappointed secretary and chief inspector; and M. M. Cushing, of Saratoga, was again made treasurer. Trustees elected were B. B. Brooks, Casper; C. W. Horr, Douglas; F. O. Horton, Buffalo; Thomas Hunter, Cheyenne; Manville Kendrick, Sheridan; W. M. Spear, Sheridan, and R. O. Whitaker, Horse Creek.

Next year Cody will entertain the stockmen.

COLORADO STOCKMEN MEET AT STERLING

ON JUNE 8 AND 9 THE PRAIRIE TOWN OF Sterling, in the northeastern part of the state, was host to the more than 300 stockmen who had gathered for the sixty-seventh annual convention of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association. As was natural, the chief interest of the meeting centered about the drought, and the speakers who dealt with the problems arising out of it were accorded the closest attention. Other subjects given a place on the program were reduction of cattle numbers, tuberculosis eradication, reaction of dairy cows to the abortion test, spaying of heifers, tax matters, the chain store, and civil-service reform.

The meeting was called to order by President Thomas McQuaid, of Hartsel. After George E. McConley, Jr., had bidden the stockmen welcome, and A. E. de Ricqles had responded, the president delivered his annual address, reviewing the activities of the association during the past year and outlining the work that lay ahead. The drought situation and what the government is doing to relieve it were explained by F. A. Anderson, director of the Extension Division at the Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, and special field representative for Colorado of the drought program of the AAA, and A. C. Allen, live-stock extension agent, Fort Collins. This was followed by general discussion. Professor G. S. Klemmedson, of the Department of Economics of the Agricultural College, dealt with tax questions.

After lunch, the delegates were taken on an automobile sight-seeing trip to some of the model farms and ranches of Logan County, visiting the feed-lots of the W. C. Harris Company, the Haley-Smith ranch, and the irrigated sections adjacent to Sterling. Returning to the convention hall, they listened to speeches by Professor Don C. Sowers, of the University of Colorado, Boulder; Charles E. Collins, Kit Carson, president of the American National Live Stock Association, chairman of the Committee of Five, and member of the Committee of Twenty-five to work out a cattle-adjustment plan; Dr. R. M. Gow, state veterinarian, Denver; F. M. Butcher, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, Wichita, Kansas, and D. L. Mullendore, president of the Production Credit Corporation at Wichita. The day ended with a buffalo and beef barbecue at Pioneer Park, followed by a musical program.

The second day's session was addressed by E. W. Hamman, of the Denver Chamber of Commerce; A. L. Mumper, of Greeley; J. R. Seaman, member of the State Tax Commission, and others. In the afternoon, Dr. B. F. Davis, secretary of the association, presented his report, urging that a strong effort be made to reduce the deficit of the organization.

Resolutions passed—

Protested against any legislation designed to restrict right of packer, speculator, or feeder to buy his live stock direct on ranches, but did not oppose regulation of concentration points for selling of hogs;

Condemned practice of certain stores of selling meats below cost as "loss leaders" to attract trade;

Pledged full co-operation with government in its drought relief program;

Indorsed administration's plan for eradication of bovine tuberculosis;

Favored state income tax;

Recommended amendment of civil-service law;

Urged passage of Kleberg bill for taxation of foreign fats and oils used in manufacture of oleomargarine;

Favored state legislation permitting horse-racing;

Requested packers to refrain from practice of feeding live stock;

Asked packers to adopt method of stamping beef from dairy cows in such way as to permit easy identification;

Expressed wish for continuation of recent lowering of rentals on state lands;

Urged that nothing but home-grown beef be purchased for use of United States army and navy.

A. A. Curtis, of Steamboat Springs, who had been vice-president, was elected to head the association during the coming year, succeeding Thomas McQuaid. His place as vice-president was taken by L. A. Edmundson, of Pueblo. Dr. B. F. Davis, of Denver, was reappointed secretary and manager for his tenth term.

STOCKMEN OF SOUTH DAKOTA GATHER AT BELLE FOURCHE

CATTLEMEN FROM EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE west of the Missouri River, as well as from southwestern North Dakota, southeastern Montana, and northeastern Wyoming, attended the forty-third annual convention of the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' Association at Belle Fourche on June 11 and 12. Cheered by the showers which began falling over that parched region just at the time of the meeting, in connection with government relief measures getting under way and the recent upturn in the cattle market, the delegates showed much of their old-time spirit, and everyone came away with faith reaffirmed that it takes more than one depression, or a series of them, to make a true cowman lose heart.

On the morning of Monday, June 11, the Executive Committee met to transact its business. After lunch, President Thomas Jones opened the first session by presenting the mayor of the town, Dan McCutchen, who extended a welcome to the visitors. He was followed by representatives of various live-stock exchanges and railroads, who made brief addresses. The day ended with an old-fashioned chuck-wagon dinner at the Round-up Grounds, given by the Belle Fourche Commercial Club.

Speakers on Tuesday morning included J. H. Nason, of Spearfish, vice-president of the organization, who told of "The Albuquerque Round-up," which, interpreted, means the convention of the American National Live Stock Association last January; F. E. Mollin, of Denver, Colorado, secretary of the American National, who spoke on "Every Cattleman's Problems;" Andrew Johnston, of Watford City, North Dakota, secretary of the Western North Dakota Stock Growers' Association; Dr. C. H. Hays, who discussed bovine tuberculosis; J. B. Clarkson, of Buffalo, president of the Harding County Association; E. G. Wilkinson, of Milesville, president of the West River Protective Association; and B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, who invited the stockmen to visit that great show.

At the afternoon session, J. H. Lemmon, of Lemmon, president of the Production Credit Corporation at that place, outlined the functions of this new loan agency. Thomas F. Arnold, Sand Hill stockman from Nenzel, Nebraska, dealt with the question of tuberculosis eradication. "Our Brother,

the Packer" was the topic of Edward N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Live Stock Bureau, Chicago, and Thomas Hogg, Argentine vice-consul at Chicago.

Resolutions adopted are summarized below:

Urging that no reduction be made in tariff on cattle or cattle products, nor in excise tax recently imposed upon foreign oils;

Commending administration for its announced policy of buying all meats for army, navy, and CCC camps at home, and urging that this policy be made permanent;

Demanding that need for protection against introduction of foot-and-mouth disease be not overlooked in coming trade-treaty negotiations;

Asking that South Dakota law taxing all oleomargarine be amended so as to exempt products made 100 per cent from domestic fats and oils, and that federal legislation be enacted for protection of domestic producer against products from cheap imported oils;

Believing that greater consideration for interests of live-stock producers in matter of marketing charges of all kinds would eventually be of material benefit to all concerned;

Opposing all legislation, such as Capper-Hope-Wearin bills, which in any way would restrict free trading in live stock on ranch or at intermediate points on way to market;

Urging rapid extension of government grading system, so that eventually all beef will be so graded;

Commending activities of National Live Stock and Meat Board and asking all stockmen to give it their support;

Expressing appreciation of prompt action of railroads in establishing drought rates on feed and live stock;

Requesting that cattle purchased in drought areas be inspected by competent inspectors appointed on recommendation of Western South Dakota Stock Growers' Association;

Expressing appreciation of work done by Committee of Five of American National Live Stock Association, and urging all stockmen to give that association their fullest moral and financial support;

Recommending that State Department of Animal Husbandry ask for allotment from federal emergency fund for tuberculosis eradication, and arrange to accredit counties under plan accepting post-mortem slaughter-house records for 10 per cent of range herds, whenever majority of cattlemen in such counties make due request;

Favoring rigid law enforcement, and speedy, sure, and just punishment of all apprehended criminals.

All officers were re-elected: Thomas Jones, of Midland, president; J. H. Nason, of Spearfish, vice-president; and Miss Queena Stewart, of Buffalo Gap, secretary.

Belle Fourche will entertain the stockmen again in 1935.

NEBRASKA STOCKMEN AT NORTH PLATTE

DRENCHING RAINS FALLING OVER MOST OF THE parched areas of western Nebraska and eastern Wyoming during the entire three days—June 14 to 16—that the Nebraska Stock Growers' Association was in annual session at North Platte added much to the good cheer of that occasion. The darker the sky, the brighter the spirits of the many hundred stockmen, with their families, who had gathered to celebrate the forty-fourth anniversary of that body. With the prospect for even partial relief from the devastating drought, and the energetic measures taken by the government to repair some of the heavy damage done, the main topics of conversation, such other vital subjects as direct buying, proper financing of the cattle industry, brand inspection, and testing of range herds for bovine tuberculosis dropped into second place.

On the evening of the opening day a unique buffalo barbecue was served on the grounds of the North Platte Experimental Station. A banquet on the second evening was another attraction. One of the features of the meeting, drawing a large and interested crowd on each of the three days, was the meat demonstration and cooking school conducted by

the National Live Stock and Meat Board and sponsored by a local newspaper.

Speakers on the first day's program included Dr. Fred J. Wurtele, president of the North Platte Chamber of Commerce, who gave the address of welcome, and Henry P. Hansen, North Platte stockman, who responded; President Robert Graham and Secretary F. M. Broome, who presented their annual reviews of the general situation and the present status of the organization; Harry R. Swanson, secretary of state, Lincoln; D. M. Hildebrand, Seward, president of the Nebraska Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Association; W. E. Reed, president of the Omaha Live Stock Exchange; John T. Caine, III, of the Chicago Union Stock Yards; W. B. Tagg, Omaha, former president of the National Live Stock Exchange; and Charles McCumsey, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at Omaha.

On the second day's list were Bruce McCulloch, editor of the *Omaha Daily Journal-Stockman*; Harry B. Coffee, president of the Coffee Cattle Company, Chadron; ex-Governor Samuel R. McKelvie, Lincoln, editor of the *Nebraska Farmer* and former member of the Federal Farm Board; Dr. A. H. Francis, of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Professor H. J. Gramlich, chairman of the Board of Animal Husbandry at the University of Nebraska; Ray Heaton, president of the Production Credit Association of Omaha; C. J. Abbott, Lincoln, member of the Committees of Five and Twenty-five; Edward N. Wentworth, director of Armour's Live Stock Bureau, Chicago; N. E. Williams, general manager of the Union Pacific Railway; H. E. Dickinson, general superintendent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association; and W. B. Willard, of Strool, South Dakota, who with Mert Fowler, of Belle Fourche, was delegated to represent that state at the convention.

On Saturday, the last day, short talks were made by B. H. Heide, secretary of the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago; Andrew Kopperud, vice-president of the Federal Land Bank at Omaha; George Christopher, of Valentine; Thomas F. Arnold, of Nenzel; and Vice-President A. R. Modisett, of Rushville. The rest of the day was given up to committee reports, passing of resolutions, election of officers, and miscellaneous business.

The below resolutions were adopted:

Requesting that there be no reduction in tariff on cattle; Expressing appreciation of quick action of railroads in establishing lower drought rates on live stock;

Commending work of Committee of Five of American National Live Stock Association and of Committee of Twenty-five appointed by AAA, and urging adoption of program proposed;

Approving policy of buying only home-produced meat by all government departments;

Asking that prohibition against importation of live stock and meat from countries where infectious animal diseases prevail be continued;

Requesting reduction in transportation and marketing charges of live stock until depression is past;

Indorsing activities of National Live Stock and Meat Board;

Opposing direct buying, but disapproving any regulatory legislation that will interfere with sales of live stock on farms or at intermediate points en route to market;

Upholding efforts of law-enforcing agencies; Protesting against processing or compensating tax on cattle, and favoring marketing agreement under which producer and packer can co-operate;

Indorsing activities of Production Credit Association, but requesting that functions of Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation be continued;

Recommending that government buy 750,000 cattle in

Nebraska between now and January 1, 1935, as drought-relief measure;

Urging extension of federal meat-grading system;

Asking members to subscribe for AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER;

Thanking commission firms and railroads for accommodations extended;

Urging modification of Consent Decree to allow packers to retail meat;

Proposing that beef exports be encouraged by subsidy equal to amount of tariff;

Expressing grief at death of Senator John B. Kendrick and H. D. Lute.

A resolution urging approval of a federal grant of \$50,000 for the testing of range cattle for tuberculosis was defeated after much debate. The plan provided for the acceptance of slaughter records on 10 per cent of range herds, with only bulls and dairy cows to be given actual tests, as a prerequisite to accreditation.

Robert Graham, of Alliance, received an eloquent testimonial of the confidence of his fellow-members by being re-elected president for the twentieth term. A. R. Modisett, of Rushville, was again chosen vice-president. F. M. Broome, of Alliance, continues as secretary-treasurer.

Alliance was picked as the convention city in 1935.

NEW MEXICO ASSOCIATION IN QUARTERLY MEETING

THE SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE Executive Committee of the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association was held at Las Vegas on June 18. Speakers included Governor A. W. Hockenhull, F. M. Butcher, president of the Intermediate Credit Bank at Wichita, Kansas, and D. L. Mullendore, president of the Production Credit Corporation at the same place. A request was made of the federal government for immediate drought relief for the dry sections of the state, to prevent live stock from starving. A vote of thanks was given the Committee of Five and the American National Live Stock Association for their labors in behalf of the cattle industry.

Lee S. Evans, of Marquez, is president of this organization, and Bertha Benson, of Albuquerque, secretary. The next quarterly meeting will be held at Lordsburg.

WESTERN SLOPE CATTLEMEN IN CONVENTION

ESTABLISHMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF A daily standard selling price on live stock at the public markets, as a check on the buying prices set by the packers, was advocated by F. R. Carpenter, of Hayden, Colorado, at the annual meeting of the Western Slope Cattle Growers' Association in Rifle on June 30. Mr. Carpenter represents that organization on the Committee of Twenty-five which is collaborating with the AAA in drafting a national cattle-adjustment program.

Other speakers at the well-attended meeting were D. L. Mullendore, president of the Production Credit Corporation at Wichita, Kansas; Field Bohart, manager of the Colorado Production Credit Association, Denver; Frank M. Butcher, president of the Intermediate Credit Bank at Wichita; A. C. Prey, of John Clay & Co., Denver; J. J. Drinkard, of the Denver Live Stock Exchange; N. C. Warren, of Fort Collins; and A. C. Allen, representing the AAA.

Resolutions adopted—

Opposed processing tax on cattle;

Favored substantial tariff on hides;

Urged embargo on importations of meats and live stock from foreign countries;

Recommended continuance of policy by Forest Service of issuing ten-year grazing permits on national forests;

Requested that packers be forbidden to enter feeding business.

Officers elected for the ensuing twelve months were: George W. Watson, of Eagle, president; Frank Delaney, of Glenwood Springs, vice-president; and R. F. Magor, Jr., of Rio Blanco, secretary.

WESTERN SLOPE STOCK GROWERS CONVENE AT GUNNISON

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE RECENT MEETING of the Gunnison County (Colorado) Stock Growers' Association urged that, in renewing ten-year grazing permits on national forests, preference be given to stockmen whose ranches adjoin the forests; asked Colorado's delegation in Congress to use its influence to prevent a reduction in the allotment of sugar-beets to be grown in western states; requested Gunnison county commissioners to join in the move for adequate determination of water rights and future possibilities for irrigation in the county; and expressed regret at the death of Rudolph Mergelman.

Le Van Easterly was elected president, in lieu of Neil Andrews, who wished to retire from that office; Richard Walker was named vice-president; J. J. Shackelford was chosen to take the place of Frank Betz as secretary; and W. W. McKee was reappointed treasurer.

SAN LUIS CATTLEMEN VOTE FOR TUBERCULOSIS ERADICATION

PRELIMINARY STEPS TO MAKE THE SAN LUIS Valley the first accredited tuberculosis-free area in Colorado were taken at the annual convention of the San Luis Valley Cattlemen's Association in Alamosa on June 23. County meetings during the last week of the month were arranged for, at which the government plan would be explained to the stockmen.

Speakers at the meeting included Charles E. Collins, of Kit Carson, president of the American National Live Stock Association; Dr. B. F. Davis, of Denver, secretary-manager of the Colorado Stock Growers' and Feeders' Association; Dr. R. M. Gow, of Denver, state veterinarian; and Dr. B. O. Wilson, representing the Department of Agriculture.

Officers named for the current year were Thomas Taylor, of Alamosa, president; John Shawcroft, of La Jara, vice-president; and Earl Linger, of Saguache, secretary.

NORTH PARK STOCK GROWERS MEET

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH PARK Stock Growers' Association was held at Walden, June 23. Addresses were made by F. E. Mollin, secretary of the American National Live Stock Association, who dealt in detail with the drought-relief program and outlined the activities of his association during the past year; and by Dr. C. C. Robenstein, Bureau of Animal Industry agent stationed at Fort Collins, who discussed in particular the question of dipping for sarcoptic scab and of beginning tuberculosis-eradication work. After considerable discussion of the latter subject, it

was decided to circulate a petition and to plan to make the North Park section an accredited tuberculosis-free area this fall, if sufficient signatures could be secured.

Before closing, the association voted to affiliate with the American National Live Stock Association.

A. H. Norell was elected president and F. G. Carlson secretary for the coming year. Both of the new officers are nephews of the late Andrew Norell, who for many years was one of the leading stockmen of the North Park.

RATES ON MEATS TO PACIFIC COAST

ON JUNE 13 A VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY" WAS brought in by the two examiners for the Interstate Commerce Commission who have been hearing the case of mid-western packers, contending that freight charges on fresh meats and packing-house products to the Pacific coast and intermountain territory were excessive and out of line with rates on live stock. No undue discrimination was found to exist, and it was recommended that the complaint be dismissed.

Petitions were originally filed about two and a half years ago by Armour & Co., and other packers who wished to broaden their markets in the Far West. Omaha and Denver commission and stock-yard interests later joined in the complaint. The case was vigorously fought by coast packers and producers.

The attempt was made to establish a fixed relationship between rates on dressed products and rates on live animals, and various recent reductions in live-animal rates, west-bound, were cited as justifying a substantial decrease in dressed-meat rates. At a hearing in Los Angeles last fall Secretary Mollin, testifying as to the attitude of the American National Live Stock Association, stated that the association was opposed to having meat rates based upon such a fixed relationship. On cross-examination, he indicated his belief that the great majority of western producers were better off under the existing schedule of rates than they would be if dressed-meat rates were lowered.

The recommendations are now in the hands of the commission, which may or may not approve them. Bills of exceptions will undoubtedly be submitted by complainants, to be followed by oral arguments.

Charles E. Blaine appeared in this case for the California packers, while his son Calvin appeared for the American National Live Stock Association.

THE CALENDAR

July 23-24, 1934—Annual Convention of Colorado Wool Growers' Association, Glenwood Springs, Colo.

July 25-28, 1934—Frontier Days, Cheyenne, Wyo.

September 11-12, 1934—National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

September 18-19, 1934—Annual Convention of Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, Casper, Wyo.

October 6-13, 1934—Pacific International Live Stock Exposition, Portland, Ore.

October 20-27, 1934—American Royal Live Stock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

October 28-November 3, 1934—Ak-Sar-Ben Live Stock Show, Omaha, Neb.

January 9-11, 1935—Thirty-eighth Annual Convention of American National Live Stock Association, Rapid City, S. D.

WHAT WILL YOU CONTRIBUTE?

COMMENDABLE READINESS HAS BEEN shown by individual members of the American National Live Stock Association to help share the heavy financial burden imposed upon it by the exceptional number and complexity of problems for which today the industry is seeking a solution. Responses to the call for annual dues recently sent out have been gratifying, and have testified to the disposition of cattlemen generally to get back of the association and the Committee of Five, which are looking after their interests in the pending endeavor to effect an adjustment of production and marketing conditions which will be a real step in advance. Much progress has been made, but we are still far from the end of the road, and every revolution of the wheels uses up that much fuel.

Even in these times of low prices, drought, and a multitude of perplexities, the one cent per head of cattle at which the minimum dues have now been fixed should not be beyond the capacity of anyone who has the welfare of himself and his fellows at heart. If you are willing and able to contribute that much to the cause, or if you feel like donating an amount in excess thereof, please fill out the below blank, sign it, and mail it to this office:

TO AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

515 COOPER BUILDING, DENVER, COLORADO

Date....., 193....

I hereby subscribe to the American National Live Stock Association for the current fiscal year the sum of \$....., payable Of this, it is understood that \$1.00 will go toward a year's subscription to the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER.

(Date of payment)

Name.....

Street or R. F. D. number.....

Town.....State.....

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY

IN THE INTEREST OF THE

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BY THE

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PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Volume XVI

JULY, 1934

Number 2

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL AND THE CATTLE PROGRAM

THERE HAS BEEN A GREAT DEAL OF MIS-understanding as to the attitude of the American National Live Stock Association in regard to the development of a cattle program. Much of this has been sincere, and due entirely to the impossibility, with things moving as fast as they have been during the past twelve months, for one not on the inside day by day entirely to keep up with the procession. Some small part of it is due to the fact that the subsidized market press, always unfriendly to the American National, never misses an opportunity to misrepresent what it is doing or to misinterpret its motives.

It is but fair to say that, when Senator Kendrick led the fight to keep cattle out of the original AAA bill as a basic commodity, from 75 to 90 per cent of the industry were in entire accord with his efforts. Your secretary appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture at that time and urged that cattle should be left out. It is not generally recognized, however, that, although the immediate effort to keep

cattle out of the bill at that time was successful, the inclusion of hogs as a basic commodity, and the power given the Secretary of Agriculture to levy a compensating tax on any commodity competitive with hogs, in large measure prevented it from becoming a clean-cut victory.

Ever since that time many live-stock organizations have continued to pass resolutions reciting their opposition to a processing tax. Some fault has been found because the American National did not oppose making cattle a basic commodity early this year when the Jones-Connally amendment was under consideration, although by that time pressure for relief in certain states had grown so strong that cattlemen were no longer in substantial accord on the subject.

Ever since the meeting last August it has been the policy of the American National to vest the Committee of Five with full powers to meet whatever situation might arise. Passing resolutions in opposition to a processing tax, and failing to take into consideration the danger of a compensating tax which might do even more damage, do not get you anywhere. The Committee of Five has been guided at all times by a desire to do that which was best for the industry as a whole. While a majority of the committee were originally strongly opposed to a processing tax, they were not blind to the fact that acceptance of a cattle program, with a small processing tax as a last resort, might be far superior to being levied upon under the compensating section of the bill, to help pay for the corn-hog program. Those who advocate doing nothing, even to the extent of running the risk of accepting a compensating tax, perhaps fail to recognize the fact that letting nature take its course, and re-establishing a proper balance in cattle numbers by the orderly process of liquidation, is much more difficult today, when the great majority of cattle are under mortgage to the federal government. Whereas in normal times such liquidation might run for two or three years, and quickly restore better conditions, under the present situation the period of liquidation might well be doubled, leaving prices below the cost of production for a substantial period.

Those who criticize what the American National has or has not done fail to give us credit for our real accomplishments to date. At least we prevented cattle from being experimented with, as is being done with hogs. It is no secret that the processing tax is unpopular in the Hog Belt, and that, if the government had to do the job over, there would never be a \$2.25 tax levied. We are profiting today by the costly experience in hogs. There have been large direct appropriations made for the cattle industry even before the drought emergency arose. Today it appears entirely possible that the drought purchas-

ing program is, indeed, the cattle program, and that we shall never have to accept a processing tax, with its cumbersome accompaniment of contracts to be signed, reductions to be enforced, etc. It is hardly conceivable that a compensating tax would be levied on an industry in dire distress.

It is easy to find fault, but the Committee of Five has rendered a service to the industry that has never been equaled in the past in any similar effort. The committee could not please everybody when ideas as to what was desired were so radically different, but it has entirely evaded selfish motives, has worked always for the best interests of the industry as a whole, and is entitled to praise for the substantial accomplishments gained, rather than deserving of criticism for failing to do the impossible.

CATTELMEN ORGANIZED FOR EMERGENCY

EVER SINCE THE MEETING AT DENVER IN August, 1933, things have been popping fast in the cattle world. First there were weeks of strenuous negotiations to secure a marketing agreement—weeks apparently wasted, because the AAA has now come to the conclusion that the cattlemen do not know what is good for themselves, and apparently does not intend to execute such an agreement. Secretary Wallace in his public statements has repeatedly stressed that the AAA only wants to do what the industry itself wants. Performance does not bear out this assertion. Months have been spent in trying to persuade the industry to accept the cattle program, which a majority of cattle-producers do not want, while the decision just reached to withhold the marketing agreement is in direct opposition to the desire of the majority of producers. Hearings were held as to whether there should be a compensatory tax on beef. Next, cattle were made a basic commodity, and steps were taken toward the development of a cattle-reduction program. While negotiations were under way to submit such a program to the country, the drought emergency developed, and this is now the first order of business.

Through it all the range cattle-producers have been represented as never before in the history of the industry. The Committee of Five, selected last August and reappointed at the Albuquerque convention, has rendered yeoman service. The entire committee was included in the Committee of Twenty-five selected after the Chicago meeting in April, and three more range cattle-producers, all members of the American National Live Stock Association—namely, F. R. Carpenter, of Hayden, Colorado, Thomas Ross, of Chinook, Montana, and Herman Oliver, of John

Day, Oregon—were included in this larger committee. After several days of deliberation, this committee delegated authority to a Subcommittee of Five, and two members of the original Committee of Five of the American National—Hubbard Russell, of Los Angeles, and Dolph Briscoe, of Uvalde, Texas—are on the subcommittee.

When the drought emergency arose, the entire Committee of Twenty-five was called upon to serve in an advisory capacity in the various home states of its members. It has helped select regional directors and local committees. Members from the immediate drought territory were summoned to St. Paul to confer with Dr. E. W. Sheets, director of federal emergency drought relief, and Harry Petrie, chief of the Beef Cattle Section of the AAA, in working out the regulations, price schedules, etc., for the cattle-purchase plan. This thorough organization has saved many vexatious delays and contributed much to the immediate success of the drought emergency plan.

Hats off to the cattlemen who have served on these various committees, and to those who have done their part at home in backing up the American National and making such thorough organization possible! It was a job worth doing well, and it has been done well.

THE TAYLOR BILL

THE MUCH-MOOTED TAYLOR BILL IS NOW law. It vests authority in the Secretary of the Interior to administer the 173,000,000 acres of unappropriated public lands remaining, to establish grazing districts, the total area of which is not to exceed 80,000,000 acres, and to charge a reasonable fee for the right to run animals thereon. Permits, for periods of not more than ten years, will be issued to bona-fide settlers, residents, and other owners of live stock or water rights, with preference given to occupants of ranges within or near the districts. Present privileges, recognized by laws, court decisions, or local custom, will be respected. Free grazing will be extended to live stock kept for domestic purposes. Rights-of-way, mineral deposits, and homestead entries where the land is held to be more valuable for agricultural crops than for native grasses, will be protected. Exchange of public for privately owned land, or land belonging to states or railroads, is provided for.

Establishment of grazing districts will take place only after public hearings, and ninety days must elapse after notice has been served. The Secretary of the Interior may make such rules and regulations for administering the districts as in his opinion will further the "orderly use, improvement, and development" of the land, and insure the preservation of its

resources from destruction or unnecessary injury, including overgrazing, soil deterioration, erosion, and damage from floods. He will specify the number of animals that may be grazed, as well as the seasons of grazing, and in times of stress may refund the fees, or postpone payment of them. He is authorized to sell at public auction any isolated or disconnected tract of up to 760 acres, at not more than three times its appraised value, preference being given to owners of contiguous range. An amendment, introduced by Senator Carey, of Wyoming, empowering the secretary to lease tracts of 640 acres or more so located as not to justify their inclusion in a grazing district, was incorporated into the law.

Any unappropriated lands lying within the watersheds of national forests may, by proclamation of the President, be placed under national-forest administration. Conversely, the President may add to the public domain any lands within the national forests deemed chiefly valuable for grazing.

An amendment, submitted by Senator McCarran, of Nevada, providing that no renewal of permits shall be denied so long as grazing rights on the public domain are part of the security pledged for a loan on a ranch unit, was accepted. Another amendment presented by him, stipulating that nothing in the act should be construed as setting aside or modifying any laws or regulations enacted by a state pursuant to its police powers, was so strenuously opposed by the Secretary of the Interior that Congress, fearing a veto if it remained in the measure, after once passing the bill had it recalled for further consideration, and the amendment was modified to make it applicable only to the authority of any state "as to matters within its jurisdiction."

The plan advanced by several members from the range states of turning the public lands over to the Forest Service, in charge of national forests, so as to unify and simplify the administration of federal grazing resources, failed of approval. It is held, however, that the President has ample power, even without specific congressional sanction, to effect such a transfer. In this connection, the possible shifting of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior has been suggested, and reports have been rife that the old-time supposed cleavage between the two departments over control of federal lands has widened in consequence, the forest people much preferring to remain where they are. Certain features of the Taylor bill are understood to be objectionable to the Forest Service, and the Department of Agriculture was said to have appealed to the President to veto it. On the other hand, Secretary Ickes, while not wholly satisfied with the measure, has declared it acceptable.

Anyway, this puts an end to many years' tur-

moil, and the matter should now be allowed to rest until the results of the new law can be appraised. It is possible that the transfer of the public lands to the states, mineral rights and all, which a majority of western people seemed to favor, will have been made more difficult by the passage of this legislation, in that Congress will be disposed to regard the settlement as final. It may also be, as predicted by the father of the measure, Representative Edward T. Taylor, of Colorado, that the advantages of the new arrangement in a few years will be so apparent to everybody as to command universal approval. If so, a knotty problem will have found a happy solution.

LIVE STOCK UNDER THE NEW TARIFF LAW

MUCH APPREHENSION HAS BEEN FELT in the West as to how live stock and its products would fare under the new tariff act, vesting the President with extra-congressional power to lower present duties by 50 per cent. Would cattle, meats, hides, and wool be among the commodities to come under the paring-knife, in exchange for concessions by foreign nations on articles of which we manufacture a surplus? It is well known that Argentina, Mexico, Australia, and New Zealand—to name only a few of the countries producing live-stock products beyond their own needs—are chafing under the present tariff restrictions which bar their principal exports from the lucrative American market. Would the President's ideas of trade expansion, where admittedly somebody's corns must be stepped upon, involve sacrificing the position of our live-stock industry gained with so much effort only a few short years ago—at a time, too, when it is just emerging from the most disastrous period in its history?

Several attempts to draw from responsible quarters a direct answer to these questions were made while the tariff bill was being debated in Congress, but without much success. Quoted statements were too vague to be wholly reassuring. The woolmen in particular were filled with forebodings, and pressed their point again and again. At last, on June 6, Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, was able to read into the *Congressional Record* the following letter which he had received from the President the day before:

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 5, 1934.

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY:

My concern that agricultural prices should be protected and, where possible, substantially raised ought to be well known by this time. This is why I was surprised that a question should be raised about wool. The new tariff bill has been thought of as one of the emergency measures which would help in the general effort to rehabilitate agriculture

and industry together. The wool industry is one of those which need price protection; and the suggestion that the new tariff bill might be used to lower those prices is one which would not have occurred to me. That is the thought I expressed to you and others on May 9.

I have read the statement which you issued, and, as I might expect, it correctly reports the facts. I hope you will have no further concern for fear that something damaging to the industry may result from this legislation.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

This, although perhaps not quite so explicit as some of those who have been on the anxious seat would have liked, and although confined to wool, at least is an indication that fears in live-stock circles may have been exaggerated, and that the President, aware of the extraordinary difficulty of their position, proposes to deal with them with a gentle hand. Taking this implied pledge in conjunction with the provision in the law for hearings of interested parties in advance of changing present import duties, there is reason to believe that the New Deal for live-stock interests will turn out also to be a tolerably Square Deal.

STOCKMEN CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE

WITH NO INTENTION OF VIOLATING ITS TRADITION of never mixing in politics, the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER desires to call the attention of its readers to the candidacy of two men for election to the United States Senate this fall which, in its opinion, is of interest to every cattleman.

J. Elmer Brock

In Wyoming, J. Elmer Brock, of Kaycee, former president of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association, and a member of the Committee of Five of the American National Live Stock Association and the national Committee of Twenty-five to draft a cattle-adjustment program, is running for nomination in the August primaries to succeed the late Senator John B. Kendrick. Like Mr. Kendrick a practical stockman of many years' experience, Mr. Brock has the right background and possesses exceptional qualifications for representing a prevailingly live-stock state like Wyoming in Congress. He would, we feel confident, faithfully continue the record of devotion and service to the industry so conspicuously established by his predecessor.

Tom Connally

In Texas, Tom Connally, of Marlin, seeks re-election. In Senator Connally the cattle-producers of the West have always had a staunch and loyal spokesman. Not only did he take a leading part in all tariff debates where their interests were involved, championing adequate protection for their products, but he was one of the chief proponents of the recently enacted bill for taxing foreign oils which, if allowed to remain on the statute-books, will do much to further their welfare.

"I should not like to be without THE PRODUCER. Its up-to-the-minute articles keep the whole family posted on things we do not get in any other periodical."—YSIDORO S. OLEA, Wikieup, Ariz.

Alexander Campbell McQueen

IN THE PASSING OF ALEXANDER CAMPBELL McQUEEN at his ranch near Mesa, Arizona, on June 15, the live-stock industry of the Southwest has lost another well-known, colorful character of the early days.

Mr. McQueen was born in Campbeltown, Argyllshire, Scotland, on July 16, 1852. Coming to the United States at the age of twenty-one, he located in Detroit, Michigan. For years he was in charge of the extensive live-stock interests of Simon J. Murphy, of that city, who specialized in breeding Polled Angus cattle. Due to a shortage of feed, Mr. McQueen was commissioned by Mr. Murphy to experiment with this breed of cattle in Arizona, and in the year 1898 shipped some 400 head of Polled Angus to the Salt River Valley, where they were pastured in the vicinity of the present ranch near Mesa. By the time these cattle had been disposed of, Mr. McQueen had become so attached to Arizona that he purchased a section of land near Mesa, on which he had since resided.

Since 1900 Mr. McQueen was employed as live-stock agent for the Santa Fe Railway, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was an honorary member of the Arizona Cattle Growers' Association.

The cause of Mr. McQueen's death was uremia. The body was cremated at Evergreen Crematory, Phoenix.

THE CROP OUTLOOK

THE DROUGHT IS PLAYING HAVOC WITH CROP prospects. Production of winter wheat for the current season on June 1 was forecast by government reporters at 400,357,000 bushels, compared with a harvest of 351,030,000 bushels in 1933 and an average for the five years 1927-31 of 632,061,000 bushels. Condition on the same date was estimated at 55.3 per cent of normal, against 64 per cent last year and a ten-year average, 1922-31, of 75.7 per cent. The lowest June 1 condition previously recorded was 62 per cent in 1885.

Condition of spring wheat was reported as only 41.3 per cent, compared with 84.9 per cent on June 1, 1933, and a ten-year average of 83.3 per cent. The previous low record was 67.9 per cent, in 1931. June indications point to a crop of only about 100,000,000 bushels, against 176,383,000 bushels last year and 268,367,000 bushels in 1932.

A rye yield of 18,756,000 bushels is predicted, against 21,184,000 bushels harvested in 1933 and a five-year average production of 40,950,000 bushels. Of oats, a crop of less than 700,000,000 bushels was suggested as of June 1, compared with 722,485,000 bushels garnered last year and a ten-year average of 1,228,657,000 bushels.

The condition of the hay crop this summer is far below any other figure on record. Condition on June 1 was only 51.5 per cent, against 79.9 per cent in 1933 and a ten-year average of 81.7 per cent. Indications at best point to a crop of only around 50,000,000 tons, or about two-thirds of the rather small crops of the past few years.

Sonora to Undertake Tick Eradication

A campaign has been undertaken to eradicate the cattle tick from the Mexican state of Sonora. For many years the part of the state adjacent to the United States has been relatively free from ticks, with quarantine lines and dipping-stations to prevent tick-bearing animals from moving northward from the infested regions to the south. Under the new regulations, all domestic animals are required to be dipped.

THE STOCKMEN'S EXCHANGE

MR. TUGWELL ON THE PACKERS' MARKETING AGREEMENT

KIT CARSON, COLO., June 29, 1934.

TO THE PRODUCER:

The daily papers quote Rexford G. Tugwell, the "brain trust" dirt-farmer who has recently been confirmed as Under-secretary of Agriculture, as speaking, in an address at Des Moines before 1,800 Iowa bankers and farmers, of "steps taken by the New Deal to protect the farmer from exploitation by meat-packers, canners, and milk-distributors." He is further quoted as having said:

"As soon as the Agricultural Adjustment Act was passed, the big meat-packers presented us with a marketing agreement which they wanted us to sign. It would have given them everything they have dreamed of for years. It contained not a single specific, enforceable agreement on their part for the benefit of farmers or for protecting consumers. It committed the packers to nothing but the vaguest promises to help the hog-farmer and cattle-raiser."

If Mr. Tugwell has been quoted correctly, he and his co-workers in the AAA have been a long time finding out that there was a joker in the marketing agreement with the packers. The Committee of Five, of which I have the honor to be chairman, has favored this agreement ever since it was proposed by the department, and no such criticism has been heard before.

In July, 1933, when the cattle situation was becoming acute, and there were demands from every part of the West that something be done by the government to aid the industry, the American National Live Stock Association took the matter up with the Secretary of Agriculture. After the exchange of several letters and telegrams, it was agreed that the secretary should call a mass meeting of representative cattlemen of the western states at Denver on August 12, and that he would send a representative. Notices of the meeting were broadcast throughout the West, and there was, perhaps, the largest crowd of representative cattlemen gathered in Denver that ever had come together in the United States.

The representative of the Secretary of Agriculture, Victor A. Christgau, explained to this group of cattlemen the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which had become a law in May. He pointed out that, as cattle were not made a basic commodity in the act, the only thing which could be done for the cattle industry by the government was to enter into a marketing agreement with the packers, since there was a provision in the law under which producers and processors, together with the Secretary of Agriculture, could enter into such an agreement. After an all-day session, a resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that live-stock producers should enter into a marketing agreement with the packers. The Secretary of Agriculture was duly notified of the action taken, and set a date for a hearing early in September at Washington.

At the Denver meeting there was also a resolution adopted creating a Committee of Five, selected by the Executive Committee of the American National Live Stock Association, and given authority to work with the secretary and the packers to formulate an agreement. This committee attended the hearing at Washington in September, together with a number of other live-stock representatives. Also, the Executive Committee of the Corn-Hog Committee of Twenty-five, which had just worked out the corn-hog program, was represented.

Thomas E. Wilson, president of the packing firm of Wilson & Co., and also representing the Institute of American Meat Packers, read and explained the tentative marketing agreement which had been drawn by a committee from the institute. He was interrogated by attorneys and representatives from the AAA.

The Committee of Five and the Executive Committee from the Corn-Hog Committee of Twenty-five had been furnished copies of the marketing agreement the day before. Both committees studied this agreement very carefully, and submitted many amendments and changes. The two committees were not very far apart in their views. At this hearing, no agreement or understanding was arrived at, as it was merely preliminary. The Committee of Five remained in Washington for several days, consulting with the head of the AAA and packer representatives.

Chester C. Davis, administrator of the AAA, suggested that we all go to Chicago and hold a further hearing, which was fixed for the next few days. Mr. Davis accompanied us to Chicago, where he arranged these meetings at the Union League Club. Those who participated in the first day's meeting were the Committee of Five and the Executive Committee of the Corn-Hog Committee. Mr. Davis presided. The whole marketing program, the merits and demerits of such a plan, and the differences between the two committees were discussed and ironed out, and a final agreement was reached as to such amendments and changes as should be made in the tentative agreement.

The next day a joint meeting was held between the two committees and the packers' committee, with Mr. Davis presiding. The changes which had been suggested by the two committees were explained to the packers' committee, and a free discussion was carried on for some time. The packer representatives finally suggested that a recess be taken until three o'clock in the afternoon, so that they could have an opportunity to discuss the matter among themselves. At three o'clock the packers made their report. They had agreed to practically every change which was suggested by our two committees. That found the two producers' committees and the packers' committee in final accord on the marketing agreement, with the exception of the right of the AAA to go into the packers' books. This, Mr. Davis suggested, was a matter to be threshed out between the packers and the department. He thanked us for the co-operative spirit which we had dis-

played in these meetings, assuring us that he would return to Washington and rewrite the agreement along the lines of the changes which had been made, and that we should hear from it in a short time.

However, something happened. We do not know what it was. Despite our urgent requests on many occasions that we get together, nothing further was done until some time in early February.

The Committee of Five again went to Washington, and was successful in reviving the marketing agreement. Mr. Davis called the packers to the capital for another meeting. Up to that time the book question had not been settled. We asked the department to tell us just exactly what they wanted in regard to the packers' books. They did this by furnishing us a copy of a letter which they had previously written the packers. We took this letter and went to the packers at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. In a long-drawn-out conference, the packer representatives agreed to meet this requirement, and the next day, at a meeting with the department representatives, they presented a statement that they would agree to the requests made by the department. It was then and there decided that they would have the marketing agreement rewritten, embodying the book clause as agreed upon. We were led to believe that the marketing agreement was, at that time, acceptable to all parties concerned, and that we would soon have a packer marketing agreement.

It seemed, however, that before the agreement could be approved by the department it had to be submitted to some higher-up attorneys. This was done, and the attorneys made some decided changes in it regarding the books. These were not so objectionable but that they could have been adjusted, had not a feeling seemed to come over the department that the marketing agreement should be dropped.

During all the meetings, hearings, and conferences which have been held on the marketing agreement, at no time were there ever any such statements made as credited to Mr. Tugwell above.

It was the opinion of the Committee of Five that a marketing agreement with the packers offered the best solution of the cattleman's problem. It was the best remedy which had been offered by the department, as it provided for committees of five cattlemen, five hogmen, and five sheepmen, each group representing its respective live-stock industry, and the Secretary of Agriculture, or his nominee, acting as referee—or, one might say, dictator—with a provision in the marketing agreement that, at any time it did not suit the secretary, he had the right to cancel the whole agreement on five days' notice.

Therefore, if there was anything in this agreement by which the packers could "skin" the cattleman, it would be because the secretary, or his nominee, would be too dumb to stop it, as he was vested with full power to cancel it. It is not conceivable that the packers or any intelligent group of business men would enter into an agreement with a group of producers, and with the secretary sitting as umpire, to try to skin the producers by unfair practices.

For thirty years the packers and producers have been at loggerheads, the producers accusing the packers of unfair treatment, and of conniving and cheating. Neither side has accomplished anything, and we felt that it was time to quit fighting, and that, if there were any evils or unfair practices within the packing industry, it would be much easier to correct them from the inside, working with the packers, than it would be to fight them from the outside, with no chance to locate or correct the evils.

To my way of looking at it, the greatest objection to

this marketing agreement was that, from the standpoint of the administration, it did not require \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000 from the United States Treasury to put it into effect, and would not give jobs to 2,000 or 3,000 extra people to carry it out. The Committee of Five did not expect any revival of the cattle industry to compare with the palmy days of 1928 and 1929; but they did feel that, if the marketing agreement was administered by an intelligent appointee of the Secretary of Agriculture, together with the producers' committee, it did offer a better opportunity by far of putting the live-stock industry on a sound and sane basis than anything else which has been suggested.

This is being written for the purpose of refuting what Mr. Tugwell is quoted as having said in regard to the marketing agreement. If what he says is true, the Committee of Five is a bunch of numskulls, which, I am sure, they are not, although none of them belongs to the "brain trust." On the contrary, every member is a lifelong cattleman, who knows the game if anyone does.

CHARLES E. COLLINS,

President, American National Live Stock Association.

THE CORN-BORER SITUATION

[Reports have lately reached THE PRODUCER that the apprehension caused by the invasion of the European corn-borer, and especially its spread to the Corn Belt, has to a large extent been allayed, and that, in fact, the insect has disappeared from a number of infested areas. In order to secure authentic information on the subject, we wrote to the Bureau of Entomology, and have received the following reply.—EDITOR.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5, 1934.

TO THE PRODUCER:

It is more or less true that the excitement caused by the advent of the European corn-borer in the Middle West has largely subsided, but it is not true that the insect has completely disappeared from any infested area in which it had become firmly established. There is no evidence to indicate that the insect has receded in the least from any territory which it has really occupied. Since there have been no funds available during the past two years with which to conduct a survey to determine the limits of infestation of this insect, the exact territory occupied by it at the present time is not known. It was determined last summer, however, that the western edge of the infestation has reached to the eastern boundary of Wisconsin along the shore of Lake Michigan, and it is known to extend completely across the State of Indiana and as far south as northern Kentucky and southeastern Virginia.

Although there has been no spectacular damage to the corn crop due to the corn-borer during the period of 1931 to 1933, inclusive, we have found that the insect has caused serious and constantly increasing loss to field corn in that region. Technical studies conducted to determine the loss per plant per borer have shown that the pest inflicts an average loss of 1.47 bushels per acre per borer, representing about 2.25 per cent of the yield per acre. In the one-generation area, which produces principally field corn, it is estimated that this insect during the period mentioned caused a loss of about 1,350,000 bushels of corn. The losses of sweet corn were estimated at 2,250,000 ears.

During the period mentioned the conditions for corn-growing in the Middle West have not been very favorable,

and in the past two years they have been distinctly unfavorable. This has had the effect of repressing the borer, which thrives during weather which produces the best corn crop. In other words, the European corn-borer multiplies most rapidly when there are plenty of moisture and hot, still nights during the last of June and the first half of July. With the return of good corn-growing conditions in the Great Lakes region, there is reason to believe that this pest will multiply rapidly and cause serious injury within a short period of time.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology.

ANOTHER VOTE AGAINST THE COYOTE

SHERIDAN, WYO., June 6, 1934.

TO THE PRODUCER:

Just why so much space should be wasted in the pages of THE PRODUCER (incidentally the best periodical any stockman ever read) discussing what a coyote does and does not eat is a mystery to me.

If Mr. Sperry had spent less time in his laboratory analyzing the contents of 1,453 coyote stomachs, and had devoted some to getting on the firing-line in the sagebrush and seeing what actually happens, his conclusions would have been less open to criticism. If he did not find calf meat, pig meat, or fawn meat in the coyote stomachs, either he is a poor chemist or he made his kill at the wrong season.

The young of our domestic animals are dropped in the spring, and sleep most of the time for several days. If a coyote finds them then, he eats them, unless the mother interferes. If a calf is old enough to run, it does, uttering a distinct bleat—the danger-signal—which brings the whole herd within hearing distance to the rescue. Even then the coyote often gets the calf's tail.

Certainly coyotes eat baby calves—lots of them! They are natural-born brain-trusters. Like the boll-weevil, they work overtime to reduce the surplus.

LEIGH F. JOHNSTON.

[The interest which this discussion of the coyote's diet has aroused among our readers, as evidenced by the numerous contributions we have received on the subject, is the best reply to Mr. Johnston's charge of wasting our space. In justice to Mr. Sperry, it should be stated that the object of his laboratory work has not primarily been to ascertain whether or not the coyote preys on calves, but rather to establish its general eating habits. The data which were briefly recorded in THE PRODUCER were based on findings for a season of the year when the predator would not be expected to include much, if any, veal in his menu. If instead of the fall the investigator had chosen the spring for his examinations, results might have been different.—EDITOR.]

VOTE STANDS ELEVEN TO ONE FOR CONVICTION

RIVERTON, WYO., June 20, 1934.

TO THE PRODUCER:

I have been a subscriber to your paper (the best paper of its kind published) ever since its first appearance, and feel that I could not run my outfit without it. I get a great kick out of the folks' letters from different parts of the country,

and especially the controversy over coyotes killing calves. So I thought I would chip in a few remarks on the subject.

I for one positively know that coyotes do kill calves. I have ridden upon them on several occasions and caught them in the act, and I have seen numbers of calves with their hind parts torn away. Some of these calves died, and a few lived. I have seen calves die from just the bites of a coyote, where the animal had bitten into the calf's hide, and the rents from the teeth were sealed over with dried blood. When this animal was skinned, the flesh was a greenish black. Had the coyote bitten out the flesh, so that there would have been a drainage, probably the calf would have lived. The calves I have seen killed were very young and alone, the mothers being away for water or feed.

I have also seen a coyote kill a sheep with one snap, without leaving a noticeable mark. I will say that I have noticed that in a sheep country it seldom happens that a coyote will kill a calf.

Man, of course, is the coyote's worst enemy. By nature the animal is sagacious and tricky, and reacts to the different conditions around him. If it were possible to take all animals from the range except the cattle and the coyotes, at the end of twenty-five years the coyotes would still be going strong.

Other correspondents have the same right to their opinions as I have; but I have seen these things, and no one can convince me that they are not so.

F. C. METZLER.

* * *

As my husband is contributing a few remarks to a current argument in your magazine, I shall use a woman's privilege and add a last word.

I feel, too, that I can speak with the authority of long experience on the range—first as the daughter of a cattleman, and then for twenty-three years as the wife of a stockman. I, too, have seen coyotes kill calves. One incident of this kind is especially fresh in mind. Early one morning I rode upon two coyotes in the act of killing a small calf. They had torn the hind parts of the calf away. There was also a severe gash in the calf's throat. The coyotes had apparently come upon the little fellow as he lay where his mother had hidden him before starting in search of water.

ALYSE T. METZLER.

THIRTEENTH JUROR HEARD FROM

CLIFTON, ARIZ., June 23, 1934.

TO THE PRODUCER:

I have read the various articles in THE PRODUCER regarding coyotes. I can positively say that they do kill calves, and in the spring of the year, when calves are small, the damage they do is great. Some of these advocates for preservation of such predatory animals as coyotes, mountain lions, and bears (we have a closed season on bears in Arizona) should have to struggle with some of these cattle outfits in trying to "get by." A little practical experience would probably be the best way to educate this class as to the destructiveness of these animals, and to make them realize our problems and appreciate our work and efforts.

FRED J. FRITZ.

Enameled Vessels as Food-Containers

According to the British Minister of Health, there is reason to believe that almost all enamels containing antimony give up small amounts of the metal to food. It is suggested that total prohibition of such ware might be warranted.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING

WHAT CONGRESS DID

ON JUNE 19 THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS ADJOURNED, after establishing a record that probably sets it out as the most eventful in the peace-time history of the country. Epoch-making legislation, affecting the lives of every man, woman, and child in the United States, was enacted. A summary of the measures of more direct concern to agriculture, passed during the regular session beginning last January, with the dates of their presidential approval, is presented here in chronological order:

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act—For refinancing farm debts. (January 31.)

Crop Production Loan Act—Authorizing loans to farmers for crop-production purposes during 1934. (February 23.)

Jones-Connally Amendments to Agricultural Adjustment Act—Adding beef and dairy cattle, peanuts, rye, barley, flax, and grain sorghums to the basic commodities under the act, and authorizing an expenditure of \$250,000,000, \$200,000,000 of which was for the purpose of enabling the Department of Agriculture to finance reduction of the cattle surplus, adjust production, and balance the market, and \$50,000,000 for the purchase of dairy and beef products for relief distribution, and to promote the campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis and other animal diseases. (April 7.)

Bankhead Cotton Control Act—For compulsory control of cotton production, fixing the total 1934-35 crop at 10,000,000 bales, allotting individual quotas to all cotton-farmers, and imposing a tax of 50 per cent of the central market price on all who exceed that quota. (April 21.)

Amendment to Agricultural Adjustment Act—For stabilization of the sugar industry, adding sugar-beets and sugar-cane to basic agricultural commodities. (May 9.)

Excise Tax on Foreign Oils—Providing for a tax of 3 cents a pound on various foreign oils, and of 5 cents a pound on coconut oil, except that imported from the Philippines, on which a tax of 3 cents is levied. (May 10.)

Homestead Relief Act—Exempting settlers from usual homestead requirements during 1932, 1933, and 1934, provided their absence has been due to economic reasons. (May 21.)

Emergency Farm Mortgage Foreclosure Act—Authorizing the Land Bank Commissioner to make loans to farmers to enable them to redeem their properties owned prior to foreclosures, irrespective of dates of such foreclosures. (June 12.)

Reciprocal Tariff Act—Giving the President for three years power to negotiate trade agreements with foreign governments without Senate ratification, and to lower or raise existing tariff rates by not to exceed 50 per cent. (June 12.)

Silver Purchase Act—Directing the acquisition by the government of a silver reserve one-third as large as the gold reserve and permitting the nationalization of silver. (June 19.)

Taylor Grazing Act—For prevention of overgrazing and soil deterioration on the public lands, providing for their orderly and systematic use and development, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to establish grazing districts. (June 27.)

Kerr Tobacco Control Act—For compulsory regulation

of crops upon petition of three-fourths of the producers, imposing a tax of between 25 and 33½ per cent on the sale price of leaf tobacco, but providing exemption for growers who agree to reduce their crops to specified quotas. (June 28.)

Frazier-Lemke Mortgage Relief Act—Providing virtually a six-year moratorium on farm foreclosures and giving farmers within this time the right to redeem their property at actual cash value, as ascertained by a new appraisal. (June 30.)

Among bills which failed of passage were:

Amendments to Agricultural Adjustment Act—Sought by the Secretary of Agriculture to broaden his licensing powers.

Capper-Hope-Wearin Bills—For regulation of stock-yards and the meat-packing industry, and for the restriction of direct marketing.

To carry out its far-flung program, Congress appropriated, or authorized the expenditure of, the staggering sum of \$17,562,646,000—another peace-time record. Actual appropriations were \$7,522,646,000, against an income for the year estimated at only about \$3,000,000,000. Of the amounts appropriated, \$525,000,000 was for drought relief, \$150,000,000 for cattle purchases, and \$40,000,000 for seed loans.

EMERGENCY DROUGHT MEASURES

RAINS FALLING DURING THE LATTER PART OF June over some of the parched sections of the Middle West and West were insufficient to give more than momentary relief. At this writing the drought in the main is still unbroken, and the situation continues critical.

The administration's emergency relief forces, under the energetic leadership of Dr. E. W. Sheets, have been quick to swing into action. State and local committees have been organized; slaughter of cattle is proceeding on a vast scale, and the killing of sheep has been provided for; many related activities have been started; and federal money is beginning to find its way into the pockets of drought-sufferers.

Up to June 26, 445,820 cattle had been bought by the government from 38,768 farmers in seven states (Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Arizona, Texas, and Oklahoma), which was about 41 per cent of all the cattle on these farms. A total of 74,991 head had been slaughtered, of which 18,724 were condemned as unfit for food.

Emergency loans to farmers have been made available for purchases of feed and for summer fallowing. The maximum amount that may be borrowed is \$4 a head a month for work stock, \$3 for cattle, \$1 for hogs, and 75 cents for sheep and goats. The limit of each loan is \$400.

The funds for emergency drought relief are coming from an appropriation of \$525,000,000 which the President asked for, and was given, before Congress left for home. This sum is to be spent about as follows: (1) \$100,000,000 for the ad-

ditional purchase of beef and dairy cattle under the Jones-Connally Act; (2) \$100,000,000 for processing; (3) \$100,000,000 for a work program and emergency needs in drought areas; (4) \$100,000,000 for live-stock feed; (5) \$50,000,000 for retiring submarginal land and moving populations from sections where crops have been destroyed; (6) \$50,000,000 for Civilian Conservation Corps, to provide employment for young men in the worst-stricken areas; and (7) \$25,000,000 for seed. This sum is to be added to the general relief fund of \$1,000,000,000 previously voted. Besides, the President has been given authority to use unexpended balances from RFC and PWA funds in an amount up to \$500,000,000.

By executive order, \$150,000,000 is to be expended immediately in the drought areas, for the following purposes: (1) \$12,500,000 for the establishment and maintenance of CCC camps; (2) \$25,000,000 for loans to farmers for seed, feed, freight, summer fallowing, etc.; (3) \$56,250,000 for grants to states; (4) \$12,500,000 for the purchase of land in stricken regions; and (5) \$43,750,000 for the purchase of seed, feed, and live stock, and transportation thereof.

As another step, \$2,000,000 of the funds provided in the Jones-Connally amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act for the eradication of animal diseases has been allotted to twenty-five states in an intensified campaign to eliminate bovine tuberculosis. Western states included in the list are Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado. The campaign is to last nineteen months. After the first sixty or ninety days it may be extended to other states. Under the special regulations covering this work, which is simply an expansion of that carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry for many years, states, in order to participate, are not required to spend any of their own money, either for indemnities or for operating expenses. Payments for reactors out of federal funds will be based on a maximum of \$20 a head for grade and \$50 for registered cattle.

The railroads are giving their full co-operation. At the request of Harry L. Hopkins, federal relief administrator, emergency rates in the stricken area, authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, became effective June 4. Live stock purchased by the government for slaughter will be transported at two-thirds of the published tariffs. Animals being hauled to pastures will be moved out at 85 per cent of the prevailing rate, with the option granted the shipper of having them returned within a year for the remaining 15 per cent of the one-way charge. Hay will be moved at one-half the regular rates, and coarse grains for feeding purposes, as well as cottonseed and other cakes and meals, at two-thirds. These reductions, scheduled to expire July 5, have been extended to August 4. They will apply in Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

Following a conference in St. Paul last month, where definite steps were taken to deal with the drought situation in the north-central states, representatives of the government's relief forces, headed by Dr. E. W. Sheets, director of Federal Emergency Drought Relief, and Harry Petrie, chief of the Cattle and Sheep Division of the AAA, on June 18 moved to Denver. In a two-day session with relief directors from a dozen states, conditions in the range country were thoroughly gone into, and plans laid for organizing the relief work.

Committees of stockmen were promptly picked to consider: (1) movement of cattle to loading points and handling of herds situated long distances from markets; (2) disposal

of, and prices to be paid for, sheep, \$2 a head being mentioned as the possible reimbursement figure; (3) development of water-holes and watering facilities on ranges; (4) facilities in the various states for slaughtering and canning of meat; (5) linking of tuberculosis-eradication work with the drought-relief program. The suggestion was made that the AAA might make direct settlement with owners of reactor animals on the condemned basis, and turn the animals over to the FERA for disposition in the manner applicable to cattle classified for relief shipment.

Director Sheets said that the buying program had already started in Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Oklahoma, and would be under way in New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Arizona, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Nebraska, and Kansas before the end of the month. The government, he stated, if necessary would use more than the \$100,000,000 already appropriated for emergency buying. He laid particular stress on the necessity for the greatest possible speed in rushing the relief work through. The government pay-off station would immediately issue checks for all stock purchased, on the basis of the price that condition and class warrant at the time of shipment, the government standing such losses as accrue en route.

The Committee of Twenty-five has been requested to act in an advisory capacity to state relief directors.

* * *

Hubbard Russell, of Los Angeles, member of the national Committee of Twenty-five and the Subcommittee of Five to draft recommendations for a cattle-adjustment program, has been appointed regional drought-relief director for the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. Mr. Russell has named the following cattlemen to represent their respective states: Philip Klipstein for California, George Ogilvie for Nevada, J. M. Macfarlane for Utah, Harry Saxon for Arizona, and Lee S. Evans for New Mexico. These men will collaborate with the heads of the agricultural extension services, who have been appointed state relief directors.

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OUR TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION

BY CHARLES E. BLAINE

Traffic Counsel, American National Live Stock Association

New Mexico Intrastate Rates

EFFECTIVE JUNE 15, 1934, RESPONSIVE TO THE decision of the State Corporation Commission of New Mexico in its Docket No. 113, the railroads serving New Mexico established on shipments of live stock within that state between points on the lines of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Southern Pacific, on the one hand, and points on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, on the other hand, the same joint-line rates as those prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission which became effective January 25, 1932.

On the latter date, for single-line hauls between points on the lines in New Mexico, and also on joint-line hauls between points on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, on the one hand, and points on the Southern Pacific, on the other hand, the railroads serving New Mexico established on intrastate traffic the rates prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission on interstate traffic which became effective on that date. However, they refused to establish the same rates for joint-line hauls between points on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Southern Pacific, on the one hand, and points on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, on the other hand. Thereupon the New Mexico Cattle Growers' Association and the American National Live Stock Association filed joint complaint with the State Corporation Commission of New Mexico. The commission, in its amended decision of May 11, 1934, ordered the carriers to establish on intrastate traffic between points on said lines the same rates as those prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The rates thus prescribed are carried in Items 35-A and 530-A of Supplement No. 20 to Pacific Freight Tariff Bureau 220-A, I.C.C. 1145.

Rates on Feeders or Stockers to Public Live-Stock Markets

In *Live Stock—Western District Rates*, 176 I.C.C. 1, the Interstate Commerce Commission prescribed rates on feeder or stocker live stock between country points and from public live-stock markets to country points 85 per cent of the rates concurrently prescribed by it on live stock ready for slaughter. However, under the decision of the commission in the case cited, these rates on stocker or feeder live stock would not apply to public live-stock markets. Consequently the higher rates on live stock ready for slaughter applied on shipments moving to the markets.

In August, 1933, the lines serving the Missouri River and other markets voluntarily established rates 85 per cent of those on live stock ready for slaughter to public markets when conclusive evidence is submitted that within seventy-two hours after unloading (exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, and

holidays) all or a portion of such live stock has been reshipped by rail as feeders or stockers to another destination to which the feeder or stocker rates are applicable. These rates are carried in Item 35 of Southwestern Lines' Tariff 187-D, I.C.C. 2562, and several other tariffs.

Effective February 1, 1934, similar provision on transcontinental shipments moving to public markets in Texas, Utah, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Oregon, Minnesota, Washington, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Indiana was established.

However, similar provisions were not established on feeders or stockers originating in California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, or Utah, (a) when destined to Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, and El Paso; and (b) when destined to public markets in the Southwestern, Western Trunk-Line, and Northwestern Territories and public markets east thereof.

This omission was directed to the attention of the carriers in the Mountain-Pacific Territory. On June 6, 1934, we were advised that the carriers, after considering our application, have decided to establish rates applicable to feeders or stockers originating at points in California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah, when destined to Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, and El Paso, Texas. Therefore the rates will no doubt be published in Pacific Freight Tariff Bureau 220-A, I.C.C. 1145, and be made effective within the near future.

In the same letter the railroads advised that the question of establishing the rates on feeder live stock to the Missouri River and other markets east of Denver and El Paso on shipments originating in California, Arizona, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah was receiving consideration.

Cow Ponies with Shipments of Feeder or Stocker Cattle

Prior to January 25, 1932, the date on which the rates prescribed by the commission in the *Western Live Stock Case* became effective, generally speaking, the rates applicable on feeders or stockers applied on shipments including cow ponies. However, on the date named many of the tariffs, in connection with the rates which became effective at that time, omitted the former provisions authorizing the application of the rates on feeder or stocker cattle on shipments of cow ponies accompanying the cattle. Consequently on the cow ponies the higher rates applicable on horses became legally applicable in many instances. This matter was directed to the attention of the carriers by this department, and on February 2, 1934, in Southwestern Lines' Tariffs 187-D and 188-A, the following provision was made effective:

"The rates and other provisions in this tariff applicable on feeder or stocker cattle will also apply on not to exceed one cow pony for each carload included in the shipment of such cattle; and when the shipment includes more than one carload all such cow ponies may be loaded into the same car."

This provision was a step in the right direction, but it was felt that it did not go far enough. The limitation of one

cow pony for each carload was inadequate in many cases to take care of the number of ponies necessary to handle the cattle. Therefore the matter was again brought to the attention of the carriers, and they were asked to establish a provision as follows:

"The rates and other provisions in this tariff applicable on feeder or stocker cattle will also apply on shipments of feeder and/or stocker cattle containing cow ponies, provided not to exceed five cow ponies are included in any one shipment of less than five cars of cattle and not to exceed one cow pony for each car of cattle when the shipment is of five or more cars. All cow ponies may be loaded in the same car."

During the month of May the Western Trunk-Line and Southwestern Line carriers approved this proposal. Moreover, the carriers have agreed to join in fourth-section application before the Interstate Commerce Commission with a view to establishing the provision sought by us. Consequently the more liberal provision will no doubt be made effective generally throughout the Western District at an early date.

The transcontinental lines have advised us that, after careful consideration, they decline to establish the more liberal provision above referred to. However, the matter is being handled further with them.

Truck Legislation

Congress adjourned without taking action upon H. R. 6836 and the Federal Co-ordinator's bill to regulate motor vehicles engaged in handling interstate commerce. However, such legislation will no doubt be introduced at the next session of Congress.

Fourth Section

In the June issue of the AMERICAN CATTLE PRODUCER, at pages 21 ff., there was reproduced a copy of the report of the legislative committee of the Interstate Commerce Commission on H. R. 8100, which proposed to repeal entirely the long-and-short-haul provision of section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act. From that report it will be noted that not only the commission, but the Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, recommended that the bill *be not passed*. Apparently Congress accepted the recommendations of these impartial departments of government, which exercise an informed judgment on matters of this nature, as it adjourned without taking any action thereon. However, no doubt similar legislation will be advocated and reintroduced at the next Congress, as it has been and is sponsored by the railroads, particularly in the Western District.

* * *

[In the matter of emergency drought rates on live stock and feed, granted by the railroads at the request of the relief administration, Charles E. Blaine has been active in pressing an extension of the date of expiration by at least thirty days from the date of July 5 as originally fixed. On July 6 Mr. Blaine advised that the date had been extended to August 4.—EDITOR.]

France Stops Importation of Frozen Meats

Importation into France of all frozen meats, whether beef, mutton, or pork, has been prohibited.

Government Control of German Dairy Industry

Production and marketing of milk in Germany have been placed under government control. Provision is made through price-control measures to regulate the spread between farm prices and prices to consumers, with producers being assured of certain fixed returns. Butter prices are being determined weekly by the Control Authority.

THE MARKETS

LIVE-STOCK MARKET IN JUNE

BY JAMES E. POOLE

CHICAGO, ILL., July 1, 1934.

A PROLONGED PERIOD OF ACTUAL PROSPERITY IN beef-making circles received a slight jolt at the end of June when, under light receipts, the fat-cattle market broke 50 cents per cwt. in two days. Previously a new top since 1932 had been made at \$10.40, most of the desirable heavy steers selling in the \$10 to \$10.25 range. Various reasons were assigned, including excessive heat, the national holiday, and congestion of slaughter facilities with distress cattle from dry areas in government ownership. A run of shad up the Delaware and heavy cod yields on the Newfoundland Banks may have been contributory causes. Anyhow, a previously booming market developed a few cracks, creating at least a suspicion that the upturn had reached its limit temporarily. Contrasted with the \$6 to \$6.50 steer trade of the corresponding period of 1933, it has been a highly satisfactory market. Margins on fat steers ranging from \$4 to \$5.50 have been the rule, instances being reported where the gap between acquisition cost and selling value was as much as \$6 per cwt. As feed cost was moderate, results were highly satisfactory, many regular operators recovering money lost in the 1933 debacle.

Heavy Bullock Has Vanished

Government rescue buying of distress cattle in the dry areas is monopolizing interest at the moment. How far it will go is the subject of speculation, Washington advices indicating an intention to take on 5,000,000 head. This program will swell slaughter figures deceptively, as the current supply of market cattle has been substantially reduced, weight

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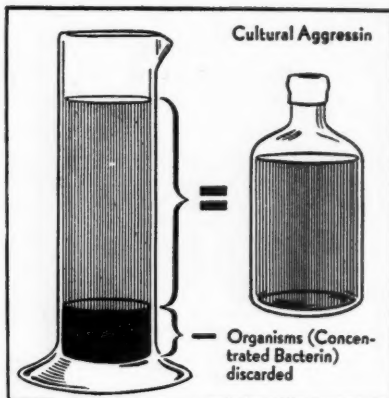
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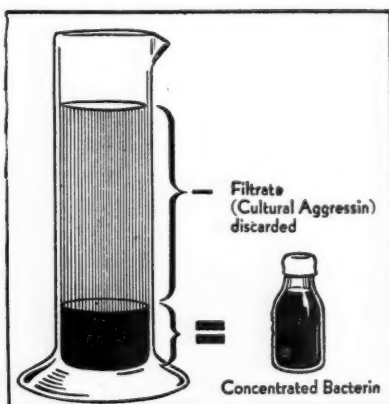
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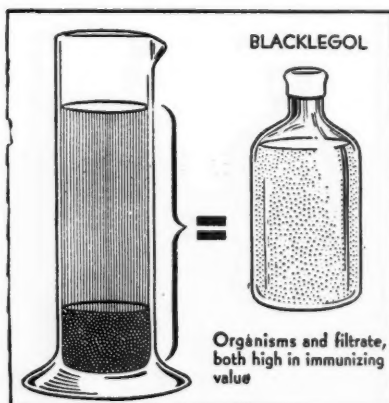
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falling down sharply. Overweight cattle have wholly disappeared, even the 1,400-pound type being rare, while a large proportion of the weekly crop runs to yearling steers and heifers weighing 650 to 1,000 pounds. As no incentive to put on weight exists, tonnage during the ensuing four months will be light. How weight has diminished is indicated by an 1,145-pound steer average at Chicago in March, a steady decline reducing this to 988 pounds in June. Meanwhile average cost advanced from \$5.70 to \$7.55.

Middle-Weights Lagging Behind

Steers of middle weight and quality exhibited the first signs of slump, and, as the season progressed, spreads widened. Texas and Oklahoma grassers showed up in belated manner, dry pastures dislodged thousands of short-fed and warmed-up cattle from various sections of the Corn Belt, and by the end of June the spread between choice heavy steers, selling from \$10 up, and grassers in the \$3.50 to \$5.50 range was the widest in years. May slaughter would probably have been the heaviest for one month in 1934 but for the injection of the drought heira. Last year cattle were held in Corn Belt pastures and feed-lots to nurse a falling market; on this occasion scant pasture was available, and cattle went to market to collect the rake-off. During the first five months of 1934, cattle slaughter under federal inspection aggregated 3,948,493 head, compared with 3,131,655 in 1933. Probably half a million of these cattle represented liquidation, cleaning up the crop of steers laid in last fall. As replacement has been below normal all through this period, prospective tonnage will be light.

Grassers Due to Arrive

July and August will develop a run of grass cattle, 1,000 pounds down, which have been getting a cordial reception at killers' hands in the \$4.50 to \$5.75 range. Anything with a beef covering has fallen to the share of the butcher, as the country has been practically out of the market for fleshy two-way steers. The advance guard of the 1934 yearling crop—calves that went to feeders last fall—has had a market ranging from \$6 to \$8.50 per cwt., heifers selling largely at \$5.50 to \$6.75. In the case of both steers and heifers, weight has been at a premium. The general run of warmed-up steers, weighing from 900 to 1,200 pounds, has cashed at \$7 to \$9.25, according to what they were; condition and weight, rather than quality, being the price-making factors. As choice heavy cattle became scarce, killers took on plainer cattle at \$8.50 to \$9; also going down in weight to get quality, which narrowed the spread between 1,000- and 1,400-pound bullocks.

Cows Selling at Low Figures

Cow trade has been swatted by the government cow-buying campaign, only heavy kosher cows, selling from \$4 up, escaping. Canning and cutting cows are plentiful at \$1.25 to \$2.25, as the dry dairy sections are discarding unprofitable individuals. Killers have had access to thousands of \$3 to \$3.75 cows and \$3.50 to \$4.50 butcher heifers, keeping the low-grade beef market well supplied.

Processing Tax Temporarily Shelved

Coincident with inauguration of the government drought-relief campaign, the cattle processing-tax scheme was stowed away on a high shelf. Late in June, Chester Davis, the big works of the AAA, gave assurance that no attempt would be made to impose a cattle processing tax during July. Interest has not subsided, however, the great majority of cattle-

feeders being as irrevocably opposed to such an impost as ever. Conclusion of the drought-relief campaign will revive the issue, and possibly create another hubbub.

Course of Market to Be Affected by Labor Situation

In figuring the probable course of the summer and fall cattle market, industrial trouble cannot be ignored. Sporadic strikes are in progress everywhere, and at least two general strikes have been merely deferred by Washington influence and diplomacy. Beef is peculiarly sensitive to this influence, and, as it is a high-leved market, compared with competitive commodities, a choppy period will be logical.

Hog Prices Advance

Between reduced receipts, packer acquiescence, and the fact that hog values had been out of line with every other species, including rabbits and goats, prices advanced about \$1.50 per cwt., after passing the May low spot. The top at Chicago reached \$5.25; average cost, \$4.80; the rise arousing no enthusiasm in producing circles. At its crest, supply expanded, causing a logical reaction. At the end of June, Washington gave out an interesting and decidedly bullish pig-crop report, which, taken at its face value, means substantial curtailment of pork and lard production. A decrease of 28 per cent in the spring pig crop, compared with that of 1933, is announced. This appears plausible, and is based on rural mail-carrier reports; but when the department peers into a somewhat obscure future to determine the number of sows scheduled to deliver fall pigs, it indulges in self-discredit. According to this authority, the 1934 fall pig crop will be even shorter than that of last year, as sows bred are 38 per cent less. The guess on spring-pig salvage is 37,427,000 head, or 14,595,000 less than last year. Whether or not this includes

Feed Prices Are High

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pigs destined for "disposal" on the farm, in compliance with corn-hog contracts, the statement does not disclose. The Corn Belt states are credited with 30,122,000—a decrease of 28 per cent compared with last year, and 26 per cent less than in 1931 and 1932.

Pork in Better Demand

Domestic consumption of both fresh and cured hog product has picked up encouragingly, stocks of lard and meat are diminishing, but export-trade prospects are discouraging, as European governments either curtail or abolish allotments to American packers. Fortunately, the summer crop of hogs is going to the butcher about 12 pounds under the 1933 weight, which will be reflected in product tonnage. Consumer prejudice against pork has moderated, although retailers continue to admonish customers that the tax is still in full force and effect. At present the 2.25-cent processing tax is distributed as follows: smoked ham, 5.1 cents per pound; pork loins, 4.75 cents; spare ribs, 1.5 cents; bacon, 3 cents; and lard, 2.5 cents. In producing circles the opinion is well grounded that hog-growers pay the tax, although Dr. Tugwell, in his Des Moines speech late in June, made the assertion that, minus the tax, the winter and spring cost of hogs would have been around 2 cents per pound. Another New Deal apostle, Representative Rainey, of Illinois, attributes the June rise in hog prices to the fact that the processing tax is gradually becoming effective. Be that as it may, there is a popular demand for reduction of the tax, Washington having been bombarded with requests for such relief. However, the present plan will be effective until October, when a new deal will be forthcoming, according to official advices from the national capital. Corn-hog bounty payments are not reaching the

country in expected volume, generating audible complaint. Although not generally understood, the sum-total of corn-hog processing taxes to be collected under the present plan will fall far short of the \$350,000,000 required to make benefit payments, but Uncle Sam will doubtless dig down into his capacious pocket to make good any deficiency. What the next hog-production control will be is generating interest, especially in view of the Bankhead plan for cotton-production control, and the plan authorized by Congress in its last hours to cut tobacco production. Extension of this principle to hogs would be practical by adopting the Dutch brass-tag system, each grower getting his allotment of metal. The control plans for cotton and tobacco impose penalties on excess production equal to 50 per cent of the price of the commodity. Those refusing to sign up would be minus an allotment and subject to penalty on the entire crop. This would effectively stop such bootlegging as is admittedly in progress, enabling those with surplus pigs under government contracts to dispose of them to neighbors who did not sign up. Admittedly the present control plan is full of leaks, and the processing-tax idea has not operated according to its advertisement. Potential, if not actual, reduction of pork production may be attributed largely to low prices in recent years, and to the prevailing drought.

Sheep and Lamb Values Decline

Live-mutton values, on both sheep and lambs, have been scaled downward, for no other apparent reason than that processors considered recent prices excessive. Their objective point has been an \$8 top for the best lambs, and at the beginning of July that goal was in sight. Bear effort has been based on the theory that drought would chase western lambs to market early and at light weight, which is a logical expectation. An-

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other bear factor is lack of Corn Belt feeder demand, throwing second cuts and even cull lambs into killers' hands. Early in June, lambs slumped to an \$8.50 basis, promptly recovering to \$9.50, but retreating to \$8.50 on the last round of the month. Aged sheep broke to \$1 to \$2.25, with apparent intention of sticking there all summer. Yearlings—shorn lambs of last year's crop—have practically disappeared, final sales on the crop ranging from \$6 to \$7.25. Feeding lambs have found a \$6 to \$6.60 market at Omaha and Denver, but until physical conditions improve the Corn Belt will not be in receptive mood. Early April found the bulk of the visible supply of lambs on central western farms and in the Northwest—Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. By August, Tennessee will be through, and, with eastern demand reasserted at western markets, another come-back will be possible. Native lambs are drying out, and, without succulent feed, will go to the butcher at light weight. Westerns have lacked weight so far, and probably will all through the season. Discussing feeding-lamb prospects in the Corn Belt at this juncture would be futile, as roughage is as essential to profitable feeding as concentrates. Drought has put a crimp in a budding farm breeding movement that, under normal physical conditions, would have absorbed a large number of western ewes, incidentally holding back natives that now will go into the meat supply.

COMPARATIVE LIVE-STOCK PRICES

BELOW ARE FIGURES SHOWING PRICES ON THE principal classes and grades of live stock at Chicago on July 2, 1934, compared with June 1, 1934, and June 30, 1933 (per 100 pounds):

SLAUGHTER STEERS:	July 2, 1934	June 1, 1934	June 30, 1933
Choice (1,100 to 1,500 lbs.).....	\$ 8.50-10.25	\$ 8.25-10.00	\$ 6.25- 7.00
Good	6.50- 9.50	6.75- 9.25	5.00- 6.50
Choice (900 to 1,100 lbs.).....	7.50- 9.25	7.25- 9.00	6.25- 7.00
Good	5.75- 8.50	6.00- 8.00	5.00- 6.25
Medium (900 lbs. up).....	4.75- 7.50	5.00- 7.00	4.50- 5.50
FED YEARLING STEERS:			
Good to Choice.....	5.75- 8.25	5.75- 7.75	6.25- 6.75
HEIFERS:			
Good to Choice.....	4.75- 7.25	5.00- 6.75	4.50- 5.60
COWS:			
Good	3.75- 5.00	3.25- 4.50	3.00- 4.25
CALVES:			
Good to Choice.....	4.00- 6.25	4.00- 5.50	3.75- 4.75
FEEDER AND STOCKER STEERS:			
Good to Choice.....	4.00- 5.75	4.25- 6.00	4.25- 5.75
Common to Medium.....	2.75- 4.00	2.50- 4.25	3.00- 4.50
HOGS:			
Medium Weights (200 to 250 lbs.)....	4.65- 4.90	3.25- 3.75	4.40- 4.50
LAMBS:			
Good to Choice (90 lbs. down).....	7.75- 8.65	7.35- 8.00	6.75- 7.50
EWES:			
Good to Choice.....	1.50- 2.25	1.75- 2.50	1.50- 2.75

STOCKER OUTLOOK HURT BY WEATHER

J. E. P.

THIS SEASON'S STOCK-CATTLE PROSPECT HAS been marred by drought. Pasture is rare everywhere east of the Missouri River, the hay crop was a total failure, and at the inception of July the outcome of efforts to repair this loss by growing various roughage crops, such as Sudan grass and soy-beans, was conjectural. A large acreage in beans may furnish succor, and, if nature does not prove hostile, late-planted corn will fill silos and create stacks of winter roughage. Precipitation during the corn-development season has been meager everywhere, and at midsummer the

drought had been only partly mitigated. Moderate precipitation during July and August will make a short corn crop and create an ample supply of roughage. Pastures may revive sufficiently to absorb thin western cattle in considerable numbers by September, but the average feeder is skeptical. Disappearance of grass in many sections of Iowa and Minnesota has prematurely dislodged thousands of young native steers and heifers, mostly reds, anything with a meat covering going to the butcher, the thin delegation to the country, which has absorbed a surprisingly large number of \$3 to \$3.75 steers, when feed conditions are considered.

East of the Illinois-Indiana line, physical conditions are encouraging. Illinois has not only been burned out, but eaten out by chinch-bugs, which infest the best cattle-feeding area of the state. Bugs crossed the Mississippi River into Iowa early in June, headed westward, and will constitute a serious problem in the western section of the Corn Belt in 1935, should another dry season facilitate propagation and travel.

Speculation as to probable fall stock-cattle demand at this stage would be futile, as it will be a weather market right along. The whole grazing and feeding region east of the Missouri River is carrying fewer beef cattle than at any corresponding period in recent years, and is persistently liquidating in response to feed deficiency and a disposition to take profit margins. If current fat-cattle prices hold and nature relents, such states as Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania will be in a receptive mood. Illinois may be counted out, as it will crib the shortest corn crop in many years.

Common cattle did so well in the feed-lot last winter that a broad demand for "yellow-hammers" is probable, provided the feed-bill does not get out of line. The much-advertised and probably exaggerated corn surplus is at the disappear-

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For five consecutive years, two cow outfits in far-separated sections of Colorado have each made annual purchases of WHR Bulls, now using upwards of 200 head. They are well satisfied—ask them: Colorado Valley Land Co., Charles Swift, manager, and H. L. Connable Estate, F. C. Barnett, manager.

20 head Yearling Bulls just
shipped to California. Other
real good ones still available.

When you buy WHR Bulls—

You buy the Best

WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH, Cheyenne

ance stage. Government-sealed grain has curtailed summer feeding, incidentally contracting demand for fleshy steers, of which few have gone from the markets back to the country.

No financing problem exists this season. Corn Belt banks are bulging with money and solicitous of cattle paper. Feed is the problem of major importance, and will continue to be.

LIVE STOCK AT STOCK-YARDS

APPENDED ARE TABLES SHOWING RECEIPTS, shipments, and federally inspected slaughter of live stock at sixty-two markets for the month of May, 1934, compared with May, 1933, and for the five months ending May, 1934 and 1933:

RECEIPTS

	May		Five Months Ending May	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Cattle*	1,191,652	1,030,118	5,317,413	4,312,548
Calves	617,381	528,291	2,643,626	2,174,945
Hogs	3,075,880	3,142,938	15,190,955	14,666,323
Sheep	2,114,275	2,402,427	8,798,127	10,052,611

TOTAL SHIPMENTS†

	May		Five Months Ending May	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Cattle*	429,285	380,241	1,853,247	1,601,472
Calves	162,336	154,251	729,754	655,808
Hogs	798,264	717,696	4,474,072	3,928,523
Sheep	1,103,584	1,081,456	3,842,608	4,372,643

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS

	May		Five Months Ending May	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Cattle*	135,866	153,095	607,524	599,283
Calves	25,778	40,279	126,839	128,730
Hogs	38,828	38,069	179,778	142,774
Sheep	154,643	129,741	560,591	492,923

SLAUGHTERED UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION

	May		Five Months Ending May	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Cattle*	864,075	717,413	3,948,493	3,131,655
Calves	600,228	475,670	2,568,288	1,961,969
Hogs	4,217,624	4,286,239	19,492,400	20,081,942
Sheep	1,244,491	1,504,790	6,216,603	6,908,972

* Exclusive of calves.

† Including stockers and feeders.

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5,400 head represented—among them the best in Herefords
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100,000 choice feeder calves produced and sold annually.

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MARKET PROSPECTS

J. E. P.

SUBSTANTIAL CURTAILMENT OF DOMESTIC MEAT production impends. Drought has set the stage for a short crop of beef; government planning insures less pork and lard; and, while summer lamb production may equal that of 1933, winter feeding will be on a restricted scale. All this means higher prices to consumers, which will have the logical effect of curtailing demand. Fewer feeders will realize more gross, if not net, money, while processors and distributors will feel the adverse influence of restricted volume, with undiminished, if not increased, overhead in consequence of meeting NRA code requirements and assessments.

Cattle

Already weight is commanding a premium, both with hogs and cattle—a condition certain to continue until the feed situation is relieved. Long-fed steers weighing 1,300 pounds up have practically disappeared, and, as there is no incentive to run into long feeds, they will not play a return engagement. During the ensuing six months a load of finished bullocks in the upper weight registry will be a novelty. Of light cattle of the yearling type, weighing 700 to 900 pounds, there will be enough to go around, an unbalanced supply with respect to both weight and finish promising a lopsided market, with a large proportion of the crop selling in the low end of the range.

Reduced weight will necessitate more cattle to provide adequate tonnage, reversing supply conditions during the latter half of 1933, when tonnage was burdensome. This year, cattle have moved prematurely, at light weight, and in deficient condition, for several reasons, not the least of which was skepticism of price permanency. Margins between initial and selling cost have been wide, ranging from \$3 to \$5 per cwt., and in instances as high as \$6. Feed advanced, and cattlemen took the short route to a profitable market, instead of holding and running into excess weight, in the illusive hope of nursing prices to a profitable basis, which was the policy last year. At the inception of July, finished cattle weighing 1,100 pounds up were scarce—a condition that will not be relieved for many a moon. This may stimulate short-period feeding of heavy grass steers, but this method of making beef is a somewhat desperate gamble.

Hogs

Diminished pork production is indicated by government figures, the July 1 estimate on spring farrowing being 24 per cent less than in 1933, to which is added a prospective decrease of 38 per cent in the number of sows scheduled to deliver fall litters. Accepting these estimates as reasonably correct, the decrease in pork production in a single year will be the greatest on record. Inject into the pork-supply prospect feed deficiency, and a convincing combination is established. Hogs have not been paying out for years, and even at the recent advance of \$1.50 per cwt. are not now able to pay their board bill. Consequently pork production would have been curtailed without injection of the government program. With present heavy stocks of meat and lard out of the way, the packing industry will get closer to a hand-to-mouth basis, which is devoutly to be wished. Steadily the domestic hog market is working on a domestic basis, however, rendering production curtailment imperative. This can be accomplished partly by reducing numbers, partly by cutting tonnage. The big-type-hog and the ton-litter arguments were false production doctrines, although emanating from official sources. European outlets are steadily con-

tracting, amounting to boycotts in the case of France and Germany. England is constantly reducing allocations to American packers, although this government is admitting without restriction, other than tariff, foreign spirituous and vinous liquors of all kinds. The hog is a forgotten animal in international trade.

Lambs

Both western and native grass lambs will be deficient in weight and condition. Probably the major commercial feeding sections west of the Missouri will absorb the usual number of thin westerns during the pre-winter replacement season; but, in any event, the Corn Belt states will operate on a restricted basis. Contract feeders manifest no interest, nor will they, unless roughage is available—a remote possibility at this writing. Native lambs will be in early, having started ahead of the usual schedule. East of Chicago, where feed is reasonably abundant, particularly in Indiana and Ohio, more lambs may be put in than last fall, but other sections will make substantial reductions.

General

At a conservative estimate, meat tonnage, including beef, pork, and lamb, will be reduced 25 per cent during the ensuing twelve months, as compared with the previous corresponding period. Part of this will be atoned for by poultry, which always does well in a dry season and was resorted to by those who cut hog production. Veal will also be plentiful, as the dairy sections are disgorging multitudes of unwanted calves.

Nothing respecting prices can be safely predicated on such a reduction. All markets are mercurial, subject to violent fluctuations and disposed to go into reverse without apparent reason. In any event, the fat-cattle-trade debacle of the latter half of 1933 will not be repeated; following the inevitable summer run of packing sows, when diminished production should exert an influence, hogs will be entitled to more money; and a currently prosperous lamb market should continue on its present charted course.

HIDES ALTERNATELY ACTIVE AND DULL

J. E. P.

INTERMITTENTLY ACTIVE AND COMATOSE, THE hide market lacks a healthy undertone. Production was heavy during the first six months of 1934, and at the moment when relief was on the horizon 9,000,000 hides, more or less, were added to the national supply by government purchases of distressed cattle in the drought area. What disposition will be made of this unexpected accession has not been disclosed, two ultimate destinations—the tan-pit and the glue-pot—existing. The federal relief arm could store such hides on its own account, or even use the leather for making relief shoes; but, in any event, this product has been suddenly and unexpectedly injected into the visible supply of hides, and will naturally influence values. Hides, selling on a basis 2 cents lower than at the corresponding period of 1933, are already out of line with cattle, creating a serious disposal problem.

Packer steer hides are selling in a 9- to 10-cent range at Chicago; cows, at the same level. Trade in country hides is dormant at 5½ to 9 cents. Prices have varied only about 1 cent per pound from week to week recently, and, but for the drought, the market would probably have continued on a stable basis.

Harness leather is not meeting the same demand as a

few weeks back. Belting stock is selling well, upholstery-leather prices reflect improvement in the furniture industry, and shoemakers are taking seasonal quantities of raw material. Prices in the immediate future will be determined by the policy adopted at Washington in disposing of distress hides, as government holdings will be heavy enough to swamp the market, if dumping is attempted.

HOLDINGS OF FROZEN AND CURED MEATS

BELOW IS A SUMMARY OF STORAGE HOLDINGS OF frozen and cured meats, lard, poultry, creamery butter, and eggs on June 1, 1934, as compared with June 1, 1933, and average holdings on that date for the past five years (in pounds except as otherwise noted):

Commodity	June 1, 1934	June 1, 1933	Five-Year Average
Frozen beef.....	24,263,000	18,954,000	32,474,000
Cured beef*	17,956,000	11,584,000	16,429,000
Lamb and mutton.....	1,249,000	1,843,000	2,466,000
Frozen pork.....	166,130,000	175,805,000	215,783,000
Dry salt pork*	99,294,000	105,646,000	132,023,000
Pickled pork*	376,621,000	389,102,000	420,219,000
Miscellaneous.....	52,912,000	51,179,000	71,152,000
Total meats.....	738,435,000	754,113,000	890,546,000
Lard.....	182,576,000	110,889,000	128,224,000
Frozen poultry.....	39,620,000	38,131,000	44,024,000
Creamery butter.....	27,110,000	35,159,000	35,644,000
Eggs (case equivalent)	10,495,000	10,500,000	10,101,000

*Cured or in process of cure.

WOOL TRADE MARKED BY UNCERTAINTY

J. E. P.

THE SAME UNCERTAINTY PERVADEING OTHER commodity-trading spheres dominates wool. Traders are going around in a maze, and trade writers lack coherency. Manufacturers are standing pat on lower bids, wool-dealers spend their time discussing possibilities, and, when a small package actually changes hands, a mild commotion develops. Tariff speculation has subsided since President Roosevelt indicated that existing imposts were in line with his policy. However, a new tariff deal, which evidently impends, means hearings and adjustments, in which wool may be involved.

Herd Bulls

Range Bulls

PURE-BRED HEREFORD
CATTLE

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For sale now, 115 well-grown Yearling Bulls. Domino breeding predominates. Most of them large enough for service this year.

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THE BULLETIN BOARD

PIG CROP REPORT FOR JUNE

A decrease of 28 per cent in the spring pig crop of 1934 from that of 1933, and a prospective decrease of 38 per cent in the number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1934 from the number farrowing in the fall of 1933, are shown by the June 1 pig-crop report of the Department of Agriculture. The report is based upon returns from 149,500 farms. These decreases, both in number of head and in percentage, are the largest in a single year, as indicated by the records of hog slaughter for the last fifty years.

The number of pigs saved in the United States in the spring season of 1934 (December 1, 1933, to June 1, 1934) is estimated at 37,427,000 head. This is 14,595,000 head less than the number saved in 1933. In the north central states (Corn Belt) the number of spring pigs saved this year is esti-

mated at 30,122,000 head. This is a decrease of 28 per cent from the spring of 1933, and of 26 per cent from the average of 1932 and 1933.

The decrease in this year's spring pig crop resulted from a decrease in the number of sows farrowed, as there was but little change in the average number of pigs saved per litter. The estimated number of sows farrowing in the spring season of 1934 for the United States was 6,418,400 head, compared with 8,865,700 head in 1933 and 8,691,000 in 1932.

The decrease in the spring pig crop was general all over the United States, with sharp reductions in all groups of states and in nearly all states.

The number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1934 (June 1 to December 1) in the United States is estimated at 3,152,600 head, which is 38 per cent less than the number farrowing in 1933,

and also than the average of 1932 and 1933. For the Corn Belt the number of sows to farrow is estimated at 2,079,000 head, which is 42 per cent smaller than that farrowing in 1933, and 41 per cent smaller than the average of 1932 and 1933.

CATTLE ON PASTURE IN KANSAS AND OKLAHOMA

Spring movement of cattle into the Bluestem (Flint Hills) and Osage pastures of Kansas and Oklahoma was about 3 per cent larger than last spring, and 10 per cent larger than two years ago, but nearly 10 per cent below the average for 1928-32, according to the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates. Both sections received 323,000 cattle from January 1 to May 31, 1934, compared with 315,000 in 1933, 294,000 in 1932, and a five-year average of 356,000 head. The number of cattle on grass is considerably larger than a year ago, due to the large carry-over of native cattle, as many cattle moved in from dry areas during the fall of 1933.

Pastures are well stocked. Cattle carry less than the usual proportion of aged steers and cows, with an increase in the proportion of young cattle and cows. Grass is good, except in the northern part of the Bluestem area. Water is short in parts of the Bluestem section, which has forced some cattle to move. Rain is needed in both sections, particularly in the Kansas area.

PACKER DISPLAYS AT WORLD'S FAIR

Stockmen visiting the World's Fair—A Century of Progress—at Chicago this summer will have been impressed with the elaborate representation which the meat industry is enjoying at that great exposition. Each of the three packers, Armour, Swift, and Wilson, has a display that far eclipses, both in extent and interest, the total meat exhibit of last year. These exhibits have deservedly become centers of attraction for large crowds.

RECORD OF INTERNATIONAL SAVED FROM FIRE

Through a stroke of luck, the "Review and Album of the 1933 International Live Stock Exposition" had not yet been delivered by the printers when the recent disastrous fire broke out at the Chicago Union Stock Yards, completely wrecking the exposition's office and destroy-



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ing most of its valuable records. The fact that it thus is a history of the last of the world-famous stock shows to be held in the old Amphitheater, their home for thirty-four years, adds peculiar interest to this volume of 350 profusely illustrated, cloth-bound pages, got up in the usual attractive style. Orders will be filled, as long as the limited supply lasts, by the payment of a nominal charge of \$1 a copy, to cover cost of printing and mailing. Address B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of the International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

* * *

A new structure, to take the place of the ruined Amphitheater, is already going up and will be rushed to completion for the thirty-fifth International, to be held December 1-8. The building, of modernized Gothic design, will be fireproof and of proportions ample enough to accommodate 12,000 people and 10,000 head of live stock. It is planned to restore the Stock Yards Inn and the Live Stock Record Building. The Saddle and Sirloin Club, however, will have to be rebuilt.

* * *

We are informed by Mr. Heide that car lots of fat cattle at the International this year will compete on a weight rather than an age basis. This change was made two years ago as an experiment, and has won the approval of the management, judges, and a majority of exhibitors.

NO CHANGE IN CLIMATE

The drought of 1934 does not mark a permanent change in the climate of this country, according to J. B. Kincer,

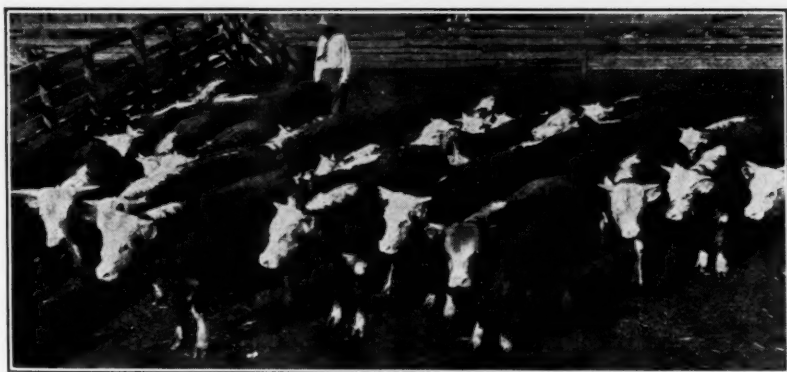
of the Weather Bureau. There is no indication that a major climatic change, like those that occurred many centuries ago in the various geologic ages, has been taking place in the last few years. On the contrary, Mr. Kincer points out, records indicate that present precipitation conditions in the Northwest are only what may naturally be expected to recur at intervals of thirty or forty years.

The ten-year period ending with 1864 and that ending with 1894, the records show, were deficient in rainfall. Almost midway between these periods were several successive years of comparatively abundant moisture. Nothing in climatology now indicates that history will not repeat itself with a return to a period of much heavier rains, we are assured.

COLLECTOR BUYS OLEO STAMPS

The first sale of oleomargarine stamps in nearly two years in Idaho was made recently by the Bureau of Dairying—to a stamp collector, according to a press dispatch. Frank L. Applegate, of Medford, Oregon, asked for \$2.50 worth of the 5-cent stamps, saying they were valuable in stamp collections.

A tax of 5 cents a pound on oleomargarine was fixed by the 1931 Legislature. A drop in the price of butter was already in progress at that time, and, coupled with the tax on the oleomargarine, sales of the latter were reduced so markedly that no dealers have taken out licenses in nearly two years. The last sale of these stamps was in July, 1932, the bureau reports indicated.



MR. SID T. SIMPSON admires his load of Registered Hereford Yearling Bulls purchased from COON & CULBERTSON to go to LOUIS SANDS' MANISTEE RANCH, FAIRBANK, ARIZONA.

NOTE: Uniformity, Large Bone, Good Heads, Straight Backs
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"A Stetson with a big Border... that's my hat!"



Says Buck Lucas Champion all-around Cowboy

"YOU can say all you want to about hats, but in my opinion there has been only one real Western hat made and there can't be another... and you know as well as I do what it is, so why waste time talking?"

"Stetson was one of the first words I ever learned how to say, and I have been saying it over and over ever since, because a Stetson hat and a Western rider are two things that just naturally have gone together since we chased the buffaloes off the tall grass ranges."

"Nearly all the riders I know feel the same about it as I do... and say they wouldn't feel all dressed with anything else on their head but a good old Stetson."

"When you get a Stetson with a broad brim, like the new 1934 models, sitting on top of your head, you really feel like going places and doing things, and you most generally do. As an old hand who helped break me in, said: 'You can't tell what a man is by what he says about himself, but if he wears a Stetson at least you know his judgment's good.'... I guess that's about right."

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ROUND THE RANGE

GOVERNMENT'S RANGE AND LIVE-STOCK REPORT

Condition of range and live stock in the seventeen western states on June 1 was reported as below by the Denver office of the Division of Crop and Live Stock Estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Arizona.—Range good in north and northeast; feed poor and stock water short in remainder of state; a few cattle dying, with prospects of heavy losses unless rain falls soon.

California.—Natural feeds and stock water short in southern half of state; water short in high mountain ranges; feed excellent in north-coast area; prospects for summer and fall discouraging, except in favored areas; most stock still in good condition; supplemental feed necessary to finish beef in semi-drought areas; early lambs well cleaned up.

Colorado.—High ranges good; dry in foothills; serious drought conditions in east-central, southeastern, and extreme northwestern areas, where live stock has been forced to move out; hay and feeds short, except in few irrigated areas.

Idaho.—Range feed dry and short in southern sections, with serious water shortage; feed fair to good in mountain and northern areas; hay crop short; cattle holding up, but sheep showing effects of dry, short feed.

Kansas (western).—Pastures dry and short; some wheat-fields being pastured; cattle thin, with forced marketing.

Montana.—Range feed fair in western sections, poor in central sections, very poor in eastern third of state; hay and other feed crops short; cattle and sheep shrinking rapidly in dry areas; situation critical in eastern section; rains in western and central sections have given temporary relief.

Nebraska (western).—Range and pasture feed dry and short; some shifting of cattle into Sand Hill areas that have feed; cattle in fair condition.

Nevada.—Range feed very poor in east and south, with serious shortage of stock water; drought situation serious; cattle in fair flesh; sheep fair to good in some areas, but ewes and lambs poor, with some losses, in central and eastern areas.

New Mexico.—Ranges poorest since 1925; drought conditions serious in east and parts of southwest; irrigation water short in some places; cattle and calves in fair flesh; sheep showing effects of drought; lamb crop good in northwest, but short in east-central and southeastern sections.

North Dakota.—Practically no range and pasture feed; other feeds exhausted; death losses increasing; many animals facing starvation; water for human and live-stock use scarce in many places.

Oklahoma.—Feed situation very bad in northwest, fair in west, fairly good in central and eastern sections; live-stock conditions bad in northwest.

Oregon.—Ranges and pastures good in west; central and eastern sections very dry, with shortage of stock water; live stock doing well except in dry areas.

South Dakota (western).—Range and pasture feed practically gone; stock water very short; live stock thin, with losses increasing; feed conditions poorest in history of state.

Texas.—Moisture conditions favorable, except in extreme northwest and west; good calf and lamb crops dropped, but losses of lambs have been heavy; few sales or contracts; range feed prospects good in most areas.

Utah.—Ranges poorest on record and badly dried out, with shortage of stock water; cattle holding up fairly well; ewes and lambs in fair flesh, with some lamb losses; sheep prospects poor.

Washington.—Feed and live-stock conditions good; lower ranges drying in central and eastern sections; live stock in good flesh; lambs making good gains.

Wyoming.—Range feed generally poor; serious drought situation in northeast; irrigation water short, with prospects of poor hay and feed crops; high ranges fair to good, but getting dry; cattle holding up well, except in drier areas; sheep in fair condition; some lamb losses.

RANGE AND LIVE-STOCK CONDITIONS

Arizona

This country is drier than I have seen it for over twenty years. Most of Greenlee County is mountainous, and, as a rule, we are not greatly affected by droughts or water shortage. However, last winter we had practically no moisture and only a few light storms in the spring. In fact, the country is so dry that in many places the brush, which is what we depend on mostly in dry seasons, is not even "putting out." In the lower elevations I fear the loss of cows will be heavy.—FRED J. FRITZ, Clifton.

California

Conditions are good in this section. We have had a lot of rain for the past thirty days, and pastures are fine. Snow in the Sierra Nevadas was light last winter, so the rains were a life-saver. Water will be short for the second crop of hay. The first crop was fair.—I. A. STROSNIDER, Bridgeport.

Montana

Awfully dry here, with grasshoppers galore.—JESS CLEVINGER, Hazel.

Conditions in southeastern Montana are very serious—what with drought and grasshoppers, scarcity of stock water, and range in the worst condition imaginable. It looks like the finishing touch for us stockmen. The hay crop is a complete failure. The government is taking over quite a lot of cattle. We are very short of water for trailing stock to shipping point, and shall have to feed hay.—FRANK D. SYKES, Powderville.

Nebraska

We have had fairly good rains in this vicinity during the past three weeks, but the sections receiving rains are spotted.—S. S. SEARS, Hyannis.

The range has been somewhat dry. Up to last week we had one to one and a half inches of rain. Cattle have started putting on flesh, and, with a few more rains, they will go to market in good shape this fall. There was a good percentage calf crop throughout this country this spring.—B. C. HUFFMAN, Tryon.

Nevada

Conditions in this part of Nevada are poor for live stock. The ranges are very dry, with water-holes dried up. There is no sale for cattle, and if we do not get rain in the next six weeks we shall have to ship a lot of cattle out to feed, provided it can be found.—JAMES C. RIORDAN, Lund.

New Mexico

Cattle in this section are in fair condition for this time of year. We need rain. There are no sales at any price.—E. G. HILLS, Carthage.

Wyoming

We have not had any moisture since the first week of April, and the pastures are brown and dry. The trees are about the only thing green now. The water is nearly gone in the creeks and river. Many stockmen are having to use wells to water their stock. The month of May has been unusually hot.—JAMES SPENCER, Spencer.

It is dry and hot, and everything is burnt up. However, we have had a few local showers during the last few days, and it looks as though it might commence to rain.—W. J. MONNETT, Gillette.

We had a good rain last night and the night before, which will help grass a good deal. Wool is being sold for from 18 to 22 cents, and quite a lot of it is being consigned. Cattle and sheep are in good shape, and there are prospects for a good calf crop. Sheep are on the way to the mountains now.—ANGUS E. LINTON, Meeteetse.

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Swift's Salesman is the PRODUCER'S SALESMAN

Out from Swift & Company's hundreds of branch houses and along its hundreds of "car routes," every week day morning hurries a small army of alert and active salesmen.

Hunting for new and enlarged markets for the thousands of refrigerator cars of meats, butter, poultry, eggs, cheese and similar foods always on the way to market.

Swift & Company salesmen go into large cities and small cities; big towns and little towns; villages, hamlets and country.

One salesman handling dozens of prod-

ucts, instead of dozens of salesmen each selling a single product.

Instead of delivering each product in a different truck, Swift & Company delivers all products bought by a store in the same truck.

This highly efficient marketing system cuts costs all along the line, and greatly benefits producers.

Over a period of years, Swift & Company's profits from all sources have been only a fraction of a cent per pound.

Swift & Company

*In daily touch with more than 35,000 consuming centers
of meats, poultry and dairy products*

(987)

Visitors to the 1934 Century of Progress are cordially invited to visit the "Swift Bridge of Service" exhibit, and the Swift plant at the Union Stock Yards

Let Your Live Stock Take You to

“A CENTURY of PROGRESS”

CHICAGO, Continuous to November 1, 1934

IF YOU ship your live stock to the Chicago Union Stock Yards, the railroad will furnish you free transportation as caretaker to market and return, and allow you to stay in Chicago for ten days. Only a single carload is now required to secure this transportation from any point in the West.

Suppose you decide to stay in the city for two days to see the World's Fair and numerous other attractions. The cost of such a visit, including admission to a ball game and a theatrical show, need not exceed \$7.50, or less than 5 cents per cwt. on an average carload of live stock.

Ship Your Stock to

CHICAGO

The Live Stock Market
of the World